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Crop Production

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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Release Sep 25, 1963
September 10, 1963

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1963

Corn for grain prospects increased 2 percent during August to a record high of 3,939 million bushels, 8 percent above last year and 11 percent more than the 1957-61 average.

All Wheat prospects of 1,134 million bushels, are down 1 percent from last month and 7 percent below average but 4 percent above last year.

Oat production is estimated at 975 million bushels, about the same as last month, but 5 percent below 1962 and 18 percent less than average.

Sorghum Grain prospects, at 518 million bushels, are up 4 percent from last month's estimate and 2 percent above 1962, but 8 percent below average.

Hay is estimated at 110.6 million tons, 9 percent below last year and 6 percent below average.

Soybean production is estimated at a record high of 728 million bushels, up 1 percent from last month, 8 percent from 1962 and 29 percent from average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 190 million hundredweight, about the same as last month and a year earlier but 7 percent above average.

Apple production, at 122 million bushels, is about average, 4 percent more than last month but 3 percent below 1962.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrFr 2-2 (9-63)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		: Indic-	:			: Indicated	
	Average:	1962	cated	Average:	1962	Aug. 1,	Sept. 1,
	: 1957-61:	: Sept. 1, 1957-61:		: 1963	: 1963	: 1963	: 1963
Corn, grain	bu. :	54.1	64.1	64.7	3,551,952	3,643,615	3,861,640
Wheat, all	" :	24.2	25.1	25.5	1,225,262	1,092,562	1,150,527
Winter	" :	25.7	24.4	26.5	997,730	817,154	895,537
All spring	" :	19.2	27.4	22.3	227,532	275,408	254,990
Durum	" :	18.6	29.7	25.4	27,424	71,809	52,604
Other spring	" :	19.3	26.6	21.6	200,107	203,599	202,386
Oats	" :	41.2	45.0	44.4	1,182,012	1,031,743	974,977
Barley	" :	30.4	34.5	33.6	433,898	429,495	388,430
Rye	" :	17.6	20.4	18.9	29,060	41,175	29,828
Flaxseed	" :	8.1	11.4	9.7	27,268	31,952	31,453
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 3,317	2/ 3,653	2/ 3,783	50,026	64,458	64,462
Sorghum grain	bu. :	36.7	44.1	40.4	560,669	509,137	497,069
Cotton	bale :	2/ 440	2/ 457	2/ 482	13,125	14,867	13,984
Hay, all	ton :	1.71	1.80	1.66	117,235	121,034	108,358
Hay, wild	" :	.88	.98	.86	9,815	10,899	9,180
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.35	2.53	2.26	66,615	71,651	63,774
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.59	1.52	1.49	23,354	21,986	19,735
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.23	1.15	1.11	4,402	2,942	2,835
Beans, dry edible	:						
(Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,255	2/ 1,264	2/ 1,361	18,420	18,827	18,962
Peas, dry field	:						
(Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,202	2/ 1,464	2/ 1,456	3,611	4,947	4,710
Soybeans for beans	bu. :	23.9	24.2	25.0	566,289	675,197	723,178
Peanuts 4/	lb. :	1,152	1,282	1,327	1,672,691	1,809,880	1,838,230
Potatoes:	cwt. :						
Winter	" :	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952
Early spring	" :	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	3,196
Late spring	" :	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027
Early summer	" :	136.6	144.6	145.8	13,772	12,685	12,471
Late summer	" :	198.0	215.5	205.7	34,810	33,710	31,637
Fall	" :	191.7	195.4	195.6	178,272	191,025	189,667
Total	" :	186.0	193.8	194.7	261,249	266,703	266,950
Sweetpotatoes	" :	72.8	84.9	78.7	17,030	19,009	16,623
Tobacco	lb. :	1,623	1,884	1,858	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,236,889
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton :	24.5	25.2	28.6	7,692	10,097	13,634
Sugar beets	" :	17.4	16.5	17.7	16,359	18,240	21,689
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 331	2/ 330	2/ 323	30	26	25
Hops	lb. :	1,530	1,510	1,595	44,816	44,231	50,981
Pasture	pct. :	5/ 80	5/ 72	5/ 72	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Estimates for rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds.

3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average	1962	Indicated	Aug. 1,	Sept. 1,
	1957-61			1963	1963 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu. : 2/ 121,734	2/ 125,425	117,930	122,183	
Peaches	" : 2/ 72,130	2/ 75,789	72,988	73,077	
Pears	" : 2/ 28,329	2/ 29,294	20,112	19,722	
Grapes	ton : 2,969	2/ 3,210	3,562	3,576	
Cherries	" : 221	287	143	143	
Apricots	" : 2/ 193	2/ 166	220	220	
Cranberries	bbl.: 1,209	1,324	---	1,318	
Pecans	lb. : 178,840	70,800	278,800	293,700	
	:				

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	Condition September 1			
	Average	1961	1962	1963
	1957-61			
Oranges	pct.: 68	67	68	45
Grapefruit	" : 66	65	69	40
Lemons	" : 68	71	63	71
	:			

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	:		1957-61 1/		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: Millions	: Millions	: Millions
	:					
July	: 11,006	10,912	10,856	4,978	5,196	5,269
August	: 10,156	10,191	10,154	4,796	5,025	5,130
	:					
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	: 86,539	87,393	86,716	42,338	42,913	42,776

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1963

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USD.

HARVEST ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1962	1963	1963 pct. of 1962
	1957-61			
Corn, grain	: Thousands	56,842	60,880	107.1
Wheat, all	: 65,761	43,576	44,501	102.1
Winter	: 38,590	33,513	33,816	100.9
All spring	: 11,816	10,063	10,685	106.2
Durum	: 1,518	2,418	1,991	82.3
Other spring	: 10,297	7,645	8,694	113.7
Oats	: 28,749	22,934	21,939	95.7
Barley	: 14,293	12,443	11,758	94.5
Rye	: 1,641	2,014	1,576	78.3
Flaxseed	: 3,452	2,791	3,140	112.5
Sorghum grain	: 15,631	11,547	12,823	111.1
Rice	: 1,505	1,765	1,765	100.0
Popcorn	: 179	178	108	60.4
Cotton	: 14,293	15,569	14,254	91.6
Hay, all	: 68,628	67,332	66,663	99.0
Hay, wild	: 11,143	11,109	10,972	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	: 28,388	28,356	28,621	100.9
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	: 14,652	14,495	13,761	94.9
Hay, lespedeza	: 3,578	2,559	2,558	100.0
Beans, dry edible	: 1,468	1,490	1,463	98.2
Peas, dry field	: 299	338	344	101.8
Soybeans for beans	: 23,629	27,857	29,074	104.4
Peanuts 2/	: 1,454	1,412	1,401	99.3
Potatoes	:			
Winter	: 30	22	20	93.1
Early spring	: 28	24	28	115.6
Late spring	: 139	109	113	104.2
Early summer	: 101	88	87	99.4
Late summer	: 176	156	155	99.2
Fall	: 929	978	973	99.5
Total	: 1,403	1,376	1,377	100.0
Sweetpotatoes	: 236	224	211	94.2
Tobacco	: 1,134	1,226	1,186	96.7
Sugarcane for sugar & seed:	: 313	400	477	119.2
Sugar beets	: 942	1,104	1,235	111.9
Broomcorn	: 184	159	164	103.0
Hops	: 29	29	33	111.9

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

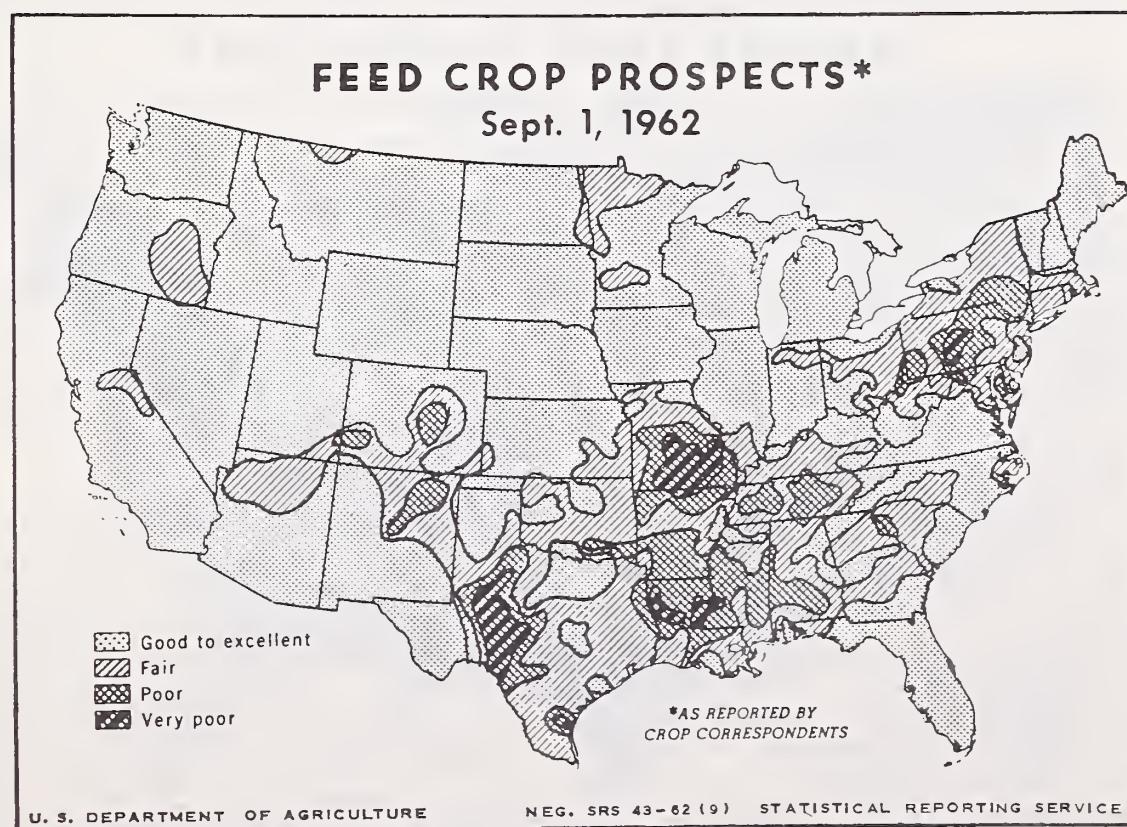
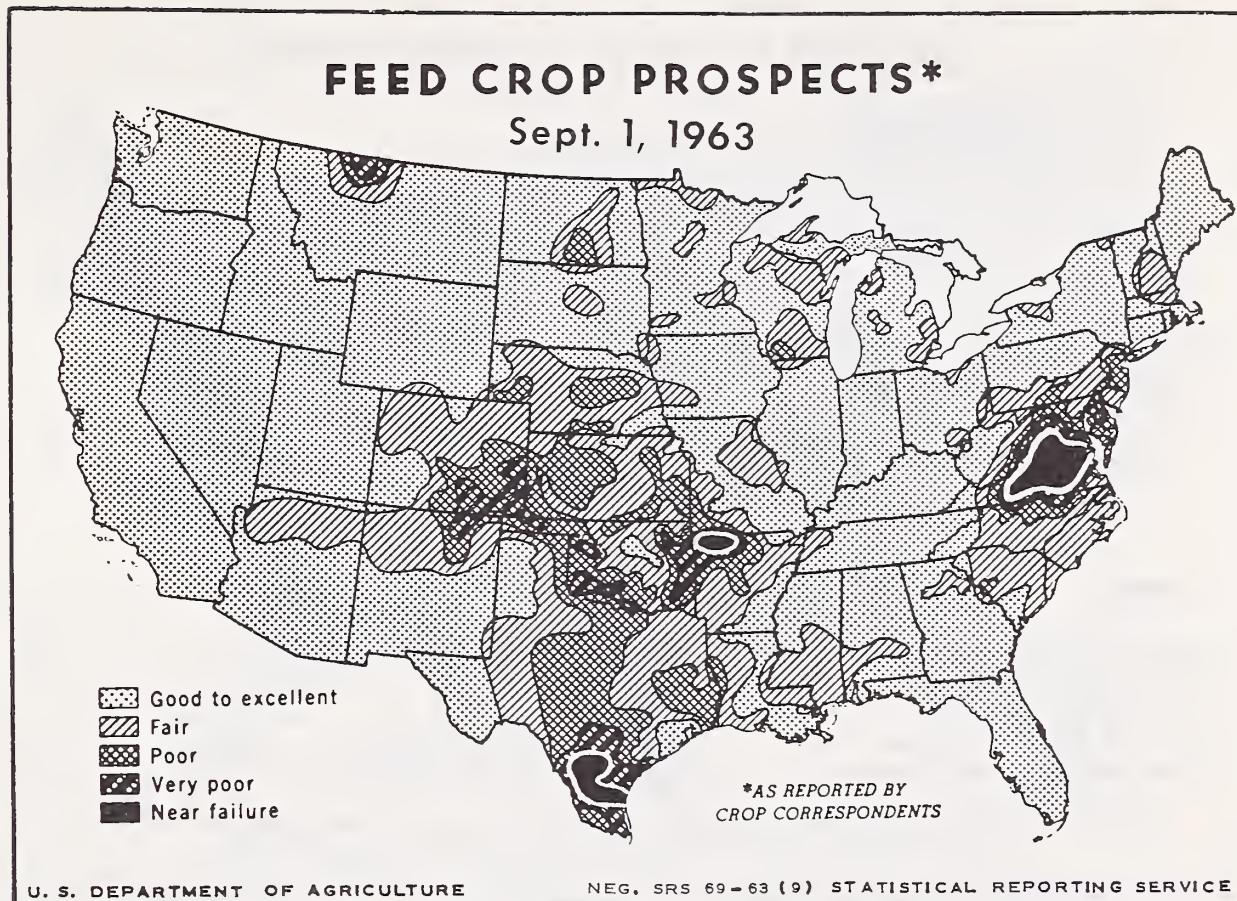
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

*Willard W. Cochrane*By designation of the
Secretary of Agriculture

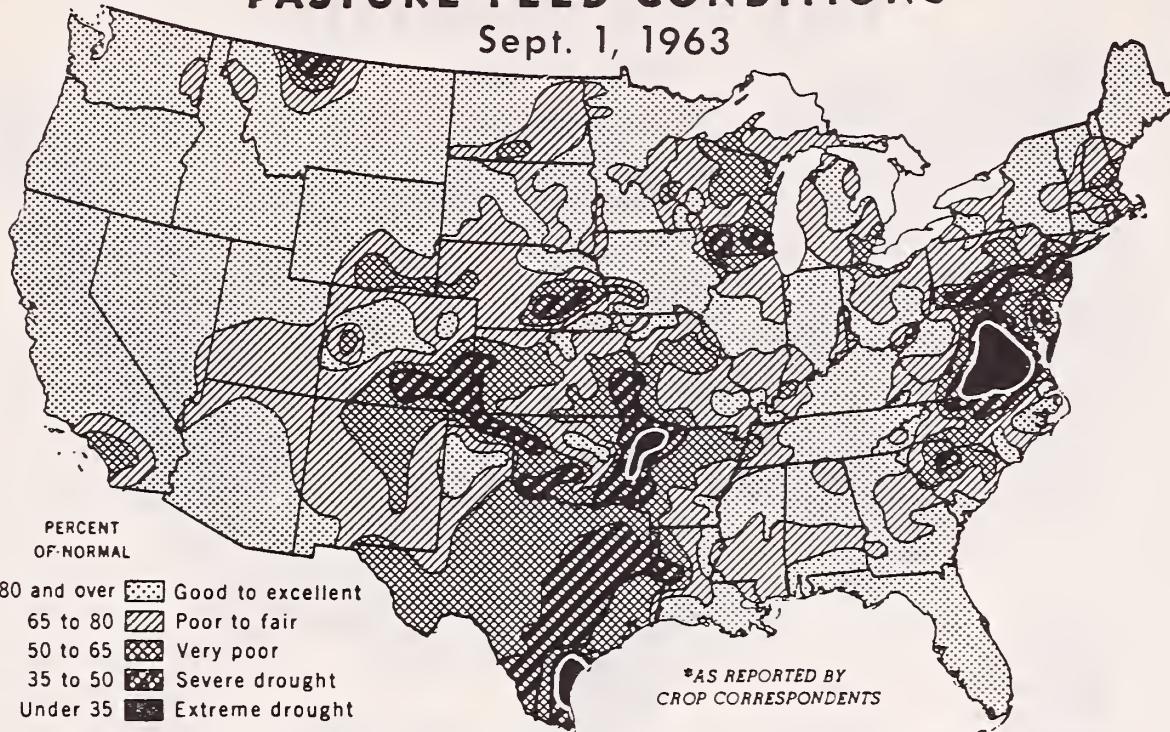
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1963



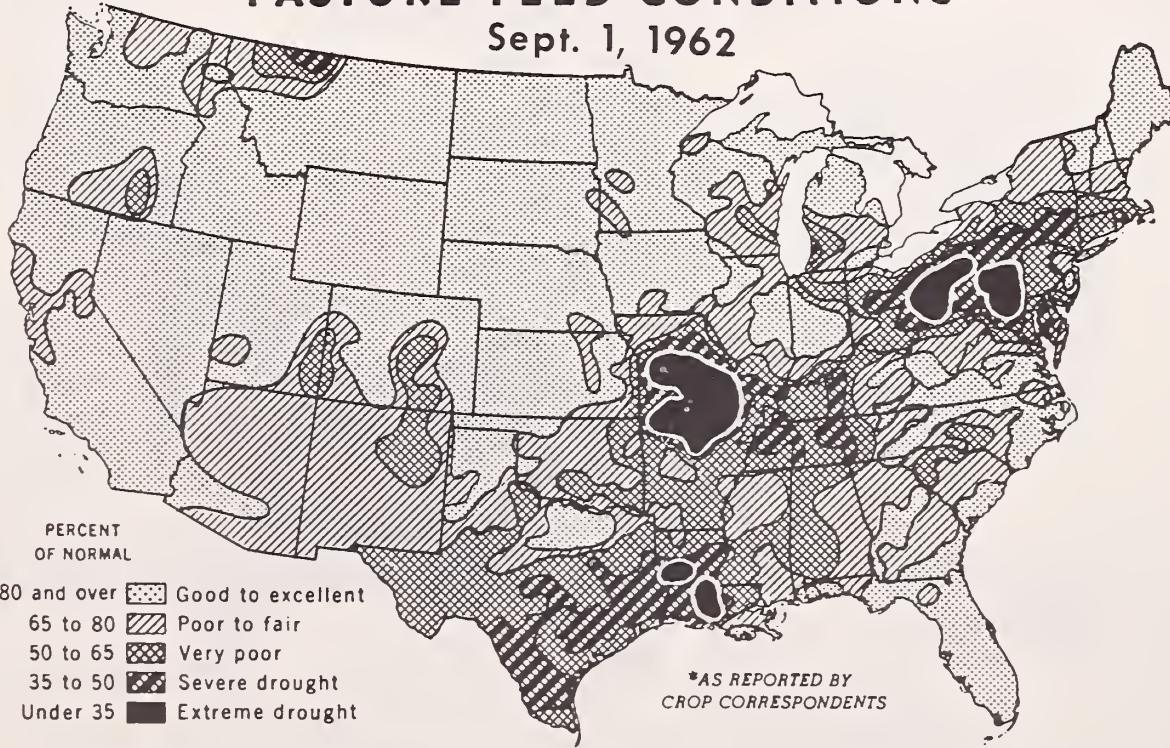
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 70-63 (9) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1962



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 42-62 (9) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1963

August weather brought increases to most major crops and pushed corn, soybeans and some other crops to record production levels, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Corn led the increase in feed grain tonnage and larger production than a month earlier was also indicated for barley and sorghum grain. Spring wheat prospects declined but rice production is at record levels. Soybean, cotton, and peanut prospects increased during August. Flaxseed did not maintain earlier expectations. Hay and pasture prospects were improved but critical shortages still exist in dry areas.

The all crops production index increased one point from a month ago. At 108 the index equals the previous high for 1960 and 1962. The composite index of yield per acre covering 28 major crops also increased one point from a month ago and the 112 also equals the previous high of last year.

Record Corn Crop Paces Feed Grain Increase

The 1963 production of the four feed grains is now expected to total 150 million tons -- an increase of 2 percent from a month ago and 5 percent larger than the 1962 total of 143 million tons. Corn prospects improved during August especially in the Central Corn Belt States and the prospective yield of 64.7 bushels per acre for the Nation exceeds last year's record of 64.1 bushels. Indicated corn production of 3.94 billion bushels sets a new high surpassing the 3.91 billion bushels in 1960. Sorghum grain prospects also improved during August with the 1963 estimate 2 percent larger than last year, but 8 percent smaller than average. The average yield of 40.4 bushels per acre, although less than last year's high of 44.1 bushels, is the third largest of record. The September 1 estimate for barley, 396 million bushels, is 2 percent larger than a month earlier, but 8 percent less than last year. Oat production remained practically unchanged during August with the indicated 1963 production being 5 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Feed crop prospects, as reported by crop reporters across the Nation, are shown on the map on page 5. These reports cover hay and forage in addition to feed grains. The largest area of near failure centers in Virginia and spreads out over much of the Mid-Atlantic area. Central and Southern Plains areas are rated mostly poor to fair with scattered areas of very poor and near failure. Most of the remainder of the Nation has good to excellent feed crop prospects although there are widely scattered pockets of fair and poor prospects reflecting the shortage of reserve soil moisture and the critical dependence on current rainfall that has characterized the 1963 season.

Food Grain Total Declines

Total production of food grains declined during August as spring wheat output did not live up to earlier expectations. The estimate of winter wheat changed slightly from a month earlier as clean-up of harvest indicated a small increase in Oregon. Harvest of the spring wheat crop progressed rapidly during August but was hampered late in the month by showers in the Pacific Northwest and some Canadian Border areas. Yields turned out lower than expected for both durum and other spring wheat because of high temperatures and short moisture supplies in some areas of the Northern Plains and disease problems in Idaho. Total wheat production, winter and spring, declined 1 percent from a month earlier, but is still 4 percent larger than last year. Rice production is expected to total 66.8 million bags, the largest crop of record and 4 percent larger than the 1962 crop. A record high yield of 3,783 pounds per acre is indicated, exceeding last year's 3,653 pounds.

Oilseed Prospects Increase

Total oilseed production increased during August with increases in each of the oilseed crops except flaxseed. Soybean prospects improved sufficiently in the central soybean producing area to offset declines in prospects in Arkansas and some other areas. The September 1 estimate of 728 million bushels is 1 percent larger than a month earlier and 8 percent more than last year's crop.

The 1963 cotton crop improved during August primarily because of improved prospects in California, Mississippi, and Texas. The September 1 estimate is 4 percent smaller than last year, but 9 percent more than average. The average yield of 482 pounds per acre is a new record exceeding the previous high of 466 pounds in 1958. Above normal temperatures speeded maturity in eastern and central cotton areas while the California crop is two to three weeks late.

Flaxseed prospects declined during August as yields in Minnesota and South Dakota failed to meet earlier expectations. The 1963 production is expected to be 4 percent less than last year but 12 percent more than average. Progress of the crop is ahead of normal with harvest completed in all but the Canadian Border States.

Peanut production prospects improved 1 percent during the past month with the current estimate 3 percent larger than 1962 and 11 percent more than average. Prospects declined during August in the Virginia-Carolina area but improved in southeastern peanut areas. Smaller crops than a month ago are also expected in New Mexico and Texas, but Oklahoma held the same.

August Maintains Earlier Crop Prospects

Consistently cool August weather slowed maturity of crops in most of the North Central and North Atlantic regions. The far Southwestern area from Colorado and New Mexico west to California also had below normal temperatures. The Pacific Northwest, the South Atlantic and Gulf States were warmer than usual but cool waves covered each area sometime during the month.

Timely August rainfall was generally adequate to keep crops progressing favorably over most of the important North Central region. Shower patterns left some dry spots in these States and most areas reported little improvement in accumulated subsoil moisture deficiencies. The critically dry mid-Atlantic States received inadequate showers and crops continued to deteriorate in an area centering in Virginia but spreading from Pennsylvania to South Carolina. Florida received beneficial rains but soil moisture conditions were variable over most of the Gulf States with some reduction in prospects for late planted acreages.

In the Central and Southern Plains States, August showers were inadequate and moisture shortages combined with high temperatures to lower late season crop prospects. Unusually heavy August rainfall covered much of the Western area of the Nation greatly improving dryland crop prospects and preventing water shortages in irrigated areas threatened by low stream flow.

Progress of row crops in the central and eastern Corn Belt States is now rated about normal although some areas are behind last year's pace. Along the northern edge of the Corn Belt, progress was up to two weeks ahead of last year's delayed pattern, but most areas will need frost free weather until past the middle of September.

Small grain harvest made good progress and was nearly complete except for localized areas where showers have hampered combining. Flax harvest was nearing completion in South Dakota and southern Minnesota, but was less than half finished in areas near the Canadian border.

High temperatures speeded maturity of crops in the South Central States. Cotton harvest started in South Carolina and 20 percent of Georgia's acreage was picked. Harvest of early acreages of corn, soybeans, and peanuts also was started across the southern tier of States. Hot, dry August weather put Texas harvest operations about 2 weeks ahead of usual with 23 percent of the cotton, 44 percent of the sorghum and 76 percent of the corn acreage harvested by the end of August.

Tobacco Prospects Decline - Sugar Crops Improve

Dry weather lowered the total tobacco production prospects 2 percent. Decreases of 40 million pounds in flue-cured and 2 million pounds in southern Maryland light air-cured more than offset increases in burley and fire-cured types. The September 1 estimate of all tobacco is 5 percent smaller than the 1962 total but 20 percent larger than average. The indicated average yield of 1,858 pounds per acre is second to last year's high of 1,884 pounds.

The indicated production of sugarcane in the mainland producing areas is 13.6 million tons -- setting a new record exceeding last year's high by 10.1 million tons. Production in Hawaii of 9.8 million tons is 1 percent less than in 1962. Sugar beet prospects improved during August and the current estimate of 21.8 million tons is one-fifth larger than last year's record crop.

Dry Bean and Dry Pea Prospects Improve

Prospects for dry beans improved in a majority of the producing States as needed moisture fell especially in the Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah area. The current estimate of 19.9 million bags is 6 percent more than last year and 8 percent larger than average. The New York and Michigan crops are later than usual with the harvest only started in Michigan. Hail damaged some acreage in Nebraska and Montana. California has a late crop because of delayed planting and slow development and harvest is just getting underway.

Estimated production of dry peas of 5.0 million bags is 1 percent larger than last year and 39 percent more than average. Above average yields are forecast for all States except North Dakota.

Pastures and Hay Crops Improve During August

Pasture condition on September 1 was reported as 72 percent of normal -- the same as a year earlier, but below the September 1 average of 80 percent. Pasture improved during August in New York, New Jersey, and New England. From Pennsylvania to South Carolina, pastures were generally poor to fair with Virginia pastures producing almost no feed. Farmers were using some of the short winter supplies of hay and feed grains to maintain livestock and some reduction in livestock numbers occurred. In the South Central States pasture condition generally declined during August, but pastures were better than last year in some States. Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas pastures suffered from high temperatures and below normal rainfall during August. Pasture conditions improved in the North Central States except in North Dakota and Kansas. In the Western States, pasture conditions on September 1 were above average as above normal rainfall brought needed relief to dry land areas.

Production of all hay is expected to total 110.6 million tons -- 9 percent less than last year and 6 percent smaller than average. Tame hay production is 8 percent less than last year mainly because of moisture shortages in the Central Plains and mid-Atlantic areas and early season dryness in much of the Corn Belt. Wild hay production is 14 percent smaller than last year's large crop with much of the decrease in Kansas and Nebraska.

Seeding 1964 Crop Winter Wheat Awaits Moisture in Many Areas

Early planting of Texas 1964 crop wheat started the second week of August on the northern high plains. Scattered thundershowers provided planting moisture and drilling was active by September 1. About half of the Oklahoma wheat seed beds were prepared by the end of August and planting is moving ahead as moisture conditions permit. About one-tenth of the Colorado acreage was in the ground and some early plantings have emerged to good stands as moisture has been adequate. August rainfall in Kansas was below normal except for the northwestern area and growers delayed seeding of wheat. Recent rains will speed this activity and the bulk of the crop will be seeded in September. Seeding began in South Dakota and Montana although some growers delayed soil preparation because of dry soils or to avoid the disease and insect problems experienced with early seedings last year. Some winter wheat was seeded in Washington with soil moisture adequate for germination in most areas. In Oregon, wheat growers had harvest delays because of frequent showers. Seeding for next year's crop was limited.

August Favorable for Fruit

Fruit prospects improved during the past month but the total tonnage of noncitrus fruits is still expected to be 2 percent less than last year. Larger crops than produced last year for apricots, grapes (a record high), nectarines, and plums are more than offset by smaller crops of apples, peaches, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries, cranberries, and prunes. August was generally favorable for fruit crops. Rains along the East Coast alleviated drought conditions in many areas and helped fruit size. Throughout most of the country, recent cool night temperatures have helped apples color, but hampered the build-up of sugar in grapes.

Production of edible tree nuts is expected to total 306,000 tons, the largest on record and 14 percent above the previous record set in 1961. The total tree nut estimate is 79 percent above last year and 37 percent above average. A record large pecan crop and the second largest almond crop on record are in prospect. Production of both walnuts and filberts is greater than in 1962.

Summer and Fall Vegetables Less than 1962

Production of summer vegetables and melons totaled 2 percent smaller than last year and 1 percent less than average. Summer crops of celery and carrots were larger than last year, cabbage and tomato production was about the same, but sweet corn, lettuce, and onions were less. Fall vegetable production is expected to be 10 percent less than 1962 and 4 percent less than average with smaller crops indicated for cabbage, celery, and tomatoes. Fall production of carrots is about the same as last year while lettuce prospects are larger than last fall.

The expected tonnage of the 8 processing vegetable crops for which estimates have been made is one-fifth less than for the same crops in 1962 but 2 percent more than average. Smaller crops than last year are expected

for tomatoes, green lima beans, sweet corn, beets, cabbage for kraut, and green peas. Spinach and snap bean crops are larger than a year earlier. Estimates of cucumbers for pickles will be made later in the season.

Fall Potatoes About Same as 1962 - Less Sweetpotatoes

Indicated production of fall potatoes was only slightly less than last year as both yield and acreage for harvest are very near the 1962 level. Production is smaller in the eastern fall potato area with reductions in all 8 States in the area. In the 9 central producing States, the fall potato crop is slightly larger than last year while the 9 western potato States have a fall crop 3 percent more than last year. Production of potatoes for all seasonal groups in 1963 is expected to total 1 percent larger than a year earlier.

Prospects for sweetpotatoes declined during August as dry weather cut into earlier indications. The September 1 estimate is 13 percent smaller than last year and 3 percent less than average.

Milk Output Declines - More Eggs

Milk production in August was 10,154 million pounds, slightly less than a year earlier and about the same as the 1957-61 average for the month. For the first 8 months of the year, milk production totaled about one percent less than the same period of 1962.

Production of eggs set a new high for the month, 2 percent above August last year. Production exceeded last year in all areas except the North Central States. Eggs produced per layer was the highest of record for the month and the total number of layers in the Nation's flocks was 1 percent larger than last year.

Year	INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD, UNITED STATES, 1949-63 (1957-59=100)								YIELD : 28 : crops : 2/	
	PRODUCTION									
	All crops	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vege-tables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco		
	1/	grains	forage	grains	tables	crops	cotton	tobacco		
1949	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961	107	99	102	106	110	115	116	119	122	109
1962 3/	108	101	106	97	109	121	119	131	123	112
1963 4/	108	106	99	101	107	144	116	127	132	112

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary.

4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Prospects for 1963 corn for grain production improved during August especially in the Central Corn Belt States. The September 1 estimate of 3.94 billion bushels is 2 percent more than the August 1 forecast, 8 percent more than the 1962 production and surpasses the previous record of 3.91 billion bushels in 1960. The expected average yield of 64.7 bushels per acre is a new high exceeding the record of 64.1 bushels last year. In addition to the Corn Belt area, corn prospects improved during August in the South Central and Western States while prospects declined in the Atlantic area.

August rainfall continued the pattern of July to a large extent in the North Central region. Timely rains kept the corn crop growing in central and northern Corn Belt States even though precipitation totals were less than normal in many areas. Dry conditions continued to plague the crop in most of Kansas and parts of Missouri and Nebraska with some reduction in yield and some grain acreage diverted to silage and other uses.

Cool temperatures slowed maturity, but helped the crop make full use of the limited moisture supplies in Ohio. Progress as of September 1 was a little ahead of normal but behind last year. The Indiana corn crop with less than half in the dent stage was a little slower than usual, but Illinois with almost seven-tenths dented was well ahead of the usual pattern. Development in Iowa was slightly earlier than a year ago while the Minnesota crop was about two weeks ahead of last year's delayed crop. Most of the acreage will mature if freezes hold off until September 20.

Rains during August maintained or improved corn for grain prospects in New Jersey and New York, but prospects declined from Pennsylvania to South Carolina with the greatest drop in Virginia. In the South Central States, rainfall was variable and above normal temperatures hastened maturity and lowered the potential on some late planted acreage. Prospects held or improved during August in all South Central States except Arkansas where moisture shortages reached the damaging stage. In the Western Region corn prospects improved in some States as August rains provided critically needed moisture, especially on dryland areas in Colorado. Precipitation during August reduced the need for irrigation and removed the threat of serious late season shortages in areas depending on current stream flow for water supplies.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,134 million bushels, down 1 percent from a month ago. The present estimate is 41 million bushels or 4 percent more than was produced in 1962, but 7 percent less than average. The drop from August 1 was entirely the result of lowered prospects in spring wheat production. Durum is currently estimated 4 percent below the August 1 forecast and other spring wheat 7 percent lower. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat increased slightly and stands at 896 million. Prospective yield per acre of 25.5 bushels is the third highest of record, exceeded in 1958 and 1960.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat totaled 896 million bushels as harvest of the late maturing acreage in the Northwest generally confirmed the previous month's estimate. Extension of the estimating period to September 1 was initiated this year for the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Yield and production data for all other States are carried forward from August 1.

The clean-up of winter wheat harvest in the Northwest gave a moderate production increase in Oregon with the other 3 States maintaining the August 1 level. Weather was favorable for maturity and harvest of the later acreage and by September 1 harvest was nearly complete.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 187 million bushels, 8 percent less than last year and 6 percent below average. The current estimate is 15 million bushels below the August 1 forecast. The yield of 21.6 bushels per acre is 5 bushels below last year's record yield but is the third highest of record.

Harvest of other spring wheat is complete except for northern producing counties of North Dakota and Montana and at higher elevations of the Northwest. Rains late in August hindered the completion of harvest in the late northern areas. Harvest outturn was diminished by hot, dry weather during August in Minnesota and North Dakota and by a severe disease infestation in Idaho. Major yield per acre declines from August 1 were: 3 bushels in Minnesota, 2 bushels in the Dakotas and 4 bushels in Idaho. The Montana estimate was unchanged from August 1.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is estimated at 51 million bushels compared with last year's crop of 72 million and the average of 27 million. The current estimate is 4 percent less than the August 1 forecast. Yield per acre is 25.4 bushels compared with last year's record yield of 29.7 bushels and is the second highest yield of record.

Hot, dry weather in early August limited the development of durum in late developing areas of North Dakota. Rain showers and heavy morning dews at the end of August hampered the completion of harvest in Canadian border counties. In South Dakota, post harvest evaluation of the crop cut the estimate from the August 1 level. On September 1 durum was about 90 percent harvested in North Dakota, completed in South Dakota and Minnesota, and virtually all combined in Montana. Harvest was completed well ahead of average in the main producing areas.

OATS: The September 1 estimate of 975 million bushels of oats is unchanged from a month ago. This level is 5 percent below last year and 18 percent below average. Slightly lower than expected yields per acre in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota offset increased prospects in the North Atlantic and Western States and Wisconsin.

The average yield of 44.4 bushels per acre is 0.6 bushel below last year's record high of 45.0 bushels per acre. Record or near record yields were obtained in most Northern States from New York through Iowa and in several Western States. Only in the Southern regions were yields below average, reflecting the effects of the severe winter in that area.

Harvest was completed or is nearing completion in all areas of the country except for some late fields in the Pacific Coast States, the higher elevations in the Mountain States and scattered areas bordering Canada. Frequent showers late in August delayed end of harvest activity in North Dakota and Minnesota. In western Oregon and Washington, maturity was delayed by the cool summer, and some fields were still green.

SOYBEANS: The 1963 soybean production is forecast at 728 million bushels, up from expectations a month earlier because of improved conditions in many of the North Central States, the main producing area. The current estimate would be a record large crop and is 8 percent above last year, 7 percent above the previous high registered in 1961 and 29 percent above average. The average expected yield of 25.0 bushels per acre is up from last year's yield of 24.2 bushels and the 5-year average of 23.9 bushels but below the record high 25.2 bushel yield realized in 1961.

The condition of soybeans remained generally good to excellent across the Soybelt during August. Prospects in all States in the North Central region except Nebraska and Kansas were up or unchanged from a month earlier. Arkansas and Oklahoma are the only South Central States showing declines from last month. Dry weather damaged the crop on the western edge of the producing area from Nebraska south to Oklahoma and into Arkansas with parts of Missouri hurting from hot, dry weather. Most of the coastal States from Delaware and Maryland south also report dimmed prospects as a result of dry weather.

Ohio soybeans improved during the month with timely and sufficient rainfall and generally favorable weather conditions. Progress of the crop was about normal although about a week behind last year with pods set on about 95 percent of the crop. Indiana's soybeans responded favorably during August to adequate soil moisture supplies and below normal August temperatures and a record yield is in prospect. About 10 percent of the soybeans were turning yellow and 5 percent were shedding leaves by September 1, which was behind the progress of last year. The record high prospects in Illinois remained the same as a month earlier. Three-fifths of the soybeans were turning or had turned yellow while a few scattered fields were starting to shed leaves. Most fields were progressing about a week behind last year and a little later than average. A record yield is in prospect for Minnesota where progress of the crop was much ahead of last year with over 40 percent of the acreage turning yellow. Favorable early season prospects continued in Iowa with some improvement during August. Current soil moisture supplies are adequate in all parts of the State. With pods set on virtually all of the crop, progress was ahead of last year. Yield prospects in Missouri are unchanged from a month earlier but conditions are varied in the State with some areas hurt by hot, dry weather.

Prospective production in the South Central region is down from last month as a result of lowered expectations in Arkansas, the largest soybean producer in the region, and in Oklahoma. Louisiana is the only State in the area with better prospects than a month earlier while expected yields in other States are unchanged. Soybean prospects declined rapidly during August in the dry areas of Arkansas, mostly in the northeast and east central parts of the State, prior to the late August showers which were widespread but "spotty." A good crop is in prospect in the Southeast where soil moisture has been mostly sufficient through the growing season. The Oklahoma crop was also damaged by hot, dry August weather. Insufficient moisture in most of the South Atlantic States reduced prospects in the region.

BARLEY: Barley production is expected to total 396 million bushels, up 7 million bushels from the August 1 forecast. The current estimate is 8 percent less than 1962 production and 9 percent below average. Yield is indicated at 33.6 bushels per acre, the second highest of record, falling 0.9 bushel per acre under the record high yield in 1962.

Harvest was nearing completion in all western and northern States, except in areas adjacent to the Canadian border. Yields were turning out higher than anticipated in most late States. Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Nevada indicated slightly lower yields than a month earlier, but higher yields were reported for North Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Record high yields are expected in Idaho.

Weather conditions during August were favorable for harvest in most areas. Some interruptions occurred from local showers. Production in the important western area is estimated at 218 million bushels, down 16 million bushels from last year and 3 million bushels under the average.

RICE: Rice production is forecast at 66.8 million bags (100 pound equivalent), the largest crop of record, 4 percent larger than the 1962 crop and a third larger than average. Increased production prospects this year result from a higher average yield, now estimated at 3,783 pounds per acre, 4 percent above the previous record of 3,653 pounds set in 1962.

Production prospects in the Southern rice area were aided by continued good growing and harvesting weather during August. On September 1, the Southern crop was estimated at 52.2 million bags, 4 percent above the August 1 estimate. In Texas and Louisiana, harvest moved along rapidly and by September 1 was two-thirds completed. A substantial second cutting of rice is expected in Texas. In Mississippi, the Gulfrose variety was being harvested and a start had been made on Nato. In Arkansas, a small acreage of the variety Belle Patna had been harvested but the main rice harvest is not expected to start until after mid-September.

California rice prospects improved with warmer weather during August and a crop of 14.5 million bags is now estimated. Weeds and water grass have been a problem with a late developing crop. Continued favorable weather will be needed for the balance of the growing season.

SORGHUM GRAIN: The production forecast of sorghum grain of 518 million bushels is 4 percent larger than August 1 and 2 percent above 1962, but is 8 percent below the average. Improved yield prospects in Nebraska account for the bulk of the increase from a month ago. The average yield of 40.4 bushels per acre, while below last year, is the third largest on record. Record or near record high yields are expected in several of the South Central and Western States. Prospects in Texas and Kansas are about the same as last month.

Acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 12.8 million acres, 11 percent more than last year, but 18 percent below average. Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska, which together account for about 85 percent of the Nation's acreage, each expect sharp increases from last year in harvested acreage.

The generally dry conditions in the Southern Plains States pushed maturity of the crop ahead of last year. Harvest advanced rapidly during August in Texas and approached the halfway mark by September 1. Combining had been completed in the central and southern counties, was at

full stride in the Low Plains, and was gaining momentum in the High Plains. The late August showers boosted dryland yield prospects in the Northern High Plains, but most of the Southern High Plains and Low Plains dryland acreage was too far along to be materially benefited. About 20 percent of the crop had been harvested in Oklahoma. Dry weather caused uneven heading, and considerable acreage intended for grain will probably be cut for forage or silage. In Kansas, Labor Day rains were too late to benefit early planted fields but will materially help many late fields. Dryland fields in West Kansas fared badly from the high August temperatures, but irrigated fields and most central Kansas fields were in average to excellent condition. Harvest was well underway in the Southcentral and Southeast parts of the State and has started in the Central areas. In Nebraska and Colorado, the crop showed improvement during August from the spotted rains, but some acreage intended for grain will be shifted to silage and forage.

Elsewhere, the crop was generally making good progress under favorable conditions, except in the Southeast Coastal States where drought conditions hurt the crop.

BROOMCORN: Production is now estimated at 26,400 tons, 1,700 tons more than indicated a month ago and 200 tons more than last year's crop. August rains improved broomcorn prospects in Oklahoma and Colorado.

The Oklahoma crop is estimated at 8,700 tons, up 700 tons from the August 1 forecast. Harvest in the Lindsay area was completed except for some late plantings with brush running from strong self-working to hurl. Timely rains improved crop prospects in the heavy producing western Panhandle area of Oklahoma but drought reduced yields in other western areas of that State. Production in Colorado is indicated at 6,700 tons, 1,000 tons more than the August 1 forecast. Scattered showers during August improved late broomcorn but the early planted crop remained in poor condition. Some spot cutting was underway by September 1 but quality was poor. Peak harvest is expected in mid-September.

Although some dryland acreage in New Mexico, particularly in Roosevelt County, would have benefited from additional moisture during August, production prospects continued very good and the crop is estimated at 7,700 tons, the same as a month ago. Harvest of the irrigated acreage began in late August with harvest of the dryland crop to become general by mid-September. All of the crop is expected to mature well ahead of frost. Production in Texas is estimated at 2,800 tons; Illinois, 300 tons and Kansas, 200 tons, each the same as indicated on August 1.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 30.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from last year but 12 percent above average. The September 1 estimate is down 3 percent from the August 1 forecast because of decreased yields in Minnesota and South Dakota - all other States are unchanged. Yield per acre is estimated at 9.7 bushels as of September 1, compared with the August 1 forecast of 10 bushels and the 1962 yield of 11.4 bushels per acre. The five year average yield is 8.1 bushels per acre.

Progress of the crop is ahead of a year ago with harvesting almost completed in all but the Canadian Border States. In South Dakota, with harvest practically finished, the yield is a half bushel less than a month ago. Some areas had harvesting losses because of wet conditions while some excessively weedy fields with heavy dockage were also reported. In Minnesota, the harvest was practically finished in the south and about a fifth done in the north. Yield is down a bushel from month ago expectations as some areas report harvesting losses because of wet conditions. In North Dakota, with yield prospects unchanged from a month ago, harvest was almost half done, while 25 percent was in the swath and only 2 percent was still green.

DRY BEANS: The dry bean production forecast is 19.9 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), up 5 percent from the August 1 forecast as prospects improved in most of the producing States. The current estimate is 5 percent larger than last year's crop but 2 percent smaller than the 1961 record crop. The prospective yield of 1,361 pounds per acre is exceeded only by the 1961 record of 1,400 pounds per acre and is about 1 bag larger than last year and the average.

Moisture during August improved yield prospects in New York but warm weather is needed to mature some of the later beans. Conditions were quite varied in Michigan but were generally good to excellent. Setting of pods was lighter than usual in some of the early fields that blossomed during the hot, dry July weather but rains came in time for many of the later fields and boosted prospects. The crop is later than last year and harvest had started on only a limited basis. Dry beans in Nebraska and Montana were hurt by hail in August and yield prospects there are not as bright as a month ago.

Near normal temperatures in the major southcentral area of Idaho and adequate irrigation water supplies contributed to improved conditions in the State. Harvesting was getting underway the last week of August but a considerable acreage needed another three weeks of frost free weather to reach full maturity. Harvest was also getting started in Washington. Much needed rain fell during August to improve yield prospects considerably in the Pinto areas of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Harvesting operations were getting started in northern Colorado. Much of the irrigated crop in southwest New Mexico had been harvested.

Beans are generally late this year in California because of cool, wet weather that delayed planting and slowed development. Harvest was getting underway for the early planted and early maturing varieties. Weather was generally favorable for development of beans and a record yield is expected although a late dry fall will be needed if all the late planted beans are to be harvested.

DRY PEAS: The 1963 production of dry peas is forecast at 5.0 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), up 1 percent from last year's crop and 39 percent above the 1957-61 average. Prospective production is the highest since 1947.

Prospective yield per acre, at 1,456 pounds, is the second highest on record, exceeded only by the 1,464 pound yield in 1962. The 1957-61 average yield is 1,202 pounds. Above average yields are forecast for all States except North Dakota and Oregon.

Weather in Idaho remained favorable for pea production and a record high yield is expected. In Colorado, rain and relatively cool temperatures during August improved crop conditions and a record-equalling yield is now in prospect. Harvest of dry peas was virtually complete in Washington and Oregon and yields were greater than anticipated earlier. Estimated yields in Minnesota and North Dakota are down slightly from last month, but still above a year ago.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,860 million pounds, nearly 3 percent above 1962 and 11 percent above average. The September 1 estimate is up about 22 million pounds from August 1 as a result of continued excellent growing conditions in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida where record yields are in prospect. The increase in these States was partially offset by somewhat lower prospects in North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and New Mexico.

Estimated production of 523 million pounds in the Virginia-Carolina area is down 2 percent from August 1, and 11 percent below the 586 million pounds produced last year. Virginia is unchanged from a month ago but a spotty rainfall pattern during August in important North Carolina counties lowered prospects.

The Southeastern production of nearly 969 million pounds is up 5 percent from the August 1 forecast. At this level it is 18 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. Digging got underway in Florida early in August and was general throughout the five-State area by month's end. Yields in the area are mostly good to excellent, though some low yields are reported from poor stands in local areas of Alabama. Some low yields are also being obtained in South Carolina where limited rainfall since mid-July has reduced prospects.

Production in the Southwestern area is estimated at 368 million pounds, 8 percent below last year, but 6 percent above average. Growers reported somewhat lower prospects in Texas on September 1 than a month earlier. The decline resulted from inadequate moisture in localized areas during the month. A moderately lower yield is forecast for New Mexico, while Oklahoma prospects are unchanged. Harvest of south Texas early crop peanuts was nearly complete and harvest has started in the Blackland and Cross Timbers areas.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1963 sugar beet crop maintained the bright prospects of a month earlier and production is now indicated at 21,828,000 tons, slightly more than the August 1 estimate and 20 percent more than last year's previous record crop. The expected yield of 17.7 tons per acre is 1.1 tons less than the record-high of 18.8 tons for the 1959 crop but is equal to the 1957 yield, the second highest of record. Higher yield prospects than on August 1 in California, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota more than offset lower prospects in Idaho and Michigan.

August weather was favorable for beet development and the crop outlook continues very promising, with most areas expecting yields equal to or above average. Timely rains provided generally adequate moisture for dryland beets and relieved the drain on water supplies for irrigated beets. Irrigation water was ample in virtually all sections except central Utah where the acreage is small, largely because of an anticipated water shortage.

In Idaho, cool nights during the last half of August limited root development but were conducive to a high sucrose content. Beets in some Michigan fields are smaller than usual on September 1; elsewhere beets are sizing well. Severe hail damage to small acreages of beets in the Upper Platte Valley of Nebraska, and in Kansas and Montana is not expected to seriously limit the tonnage in those States.

California growers and processors are anticipating a very satisfactory yield of good quality and sugar content even though the crop is somewhat late because planting was delayed by cold, wet spring weather. The Imperial Valley completed harvest of fall-planted beets with a yield of slightly more than 21 tons per acre. Harvest was well along in the San Joaquin Valley and lower coastal areas and underway in the Sacramento Valley and on the upper coast. Harvest in the other States will begin in late September or early October.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The expected record sugarcane production on the Mainland, at 13,634,000 tons, is up 2 percent from a month ago and exceeds last year's crop by 3.5 million tons. The indicated production in Hawaii of 9,846,000 tons--about 1 percent less than last year--brings the United States total to 23.5 million tons, compared with 20.1 million tons in 1962.

Weather during August was generally favorable for sugarcane growth in all areas and the condition of the crop is good. Showers provided ample moisture over most of the Mainland Sugar Belt but more rain would now be helpful. Stands in Florida were good and growth uniform except in a few fields where irregularity resulted from damage caused by last winter's freeze. Plant cane in Louisiana was exceptionally good and many growers are expecting a bumper crop. Planting of the 1964 crop was in full swing.

Because of the large crop the Louisiana harvest is expected to start in early October. Florida harvest is not expected to become general until after November 1 although growers may cut a small acreage the last week of October.

In Hawaii, where harvest takes place throughout the year, harvesting was continuing at a near normal rate.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay this year is expected to total 110.6 million tons--down 9 percent from last year and 6 percent below average. Tame hay production, expected to be 101.2 million tons, is down 8 percent from last year and down 6 percent from average mainly because of persistent moisture shortages in the Central Plains States and the South Atlantic Region and early season shortages in much of the Corn Belt. Wild hay production this year is expected to be 14 percent below last year's excellent crop, with much of the decrease in the Central Plains where Kansas and Nebraska expect a below average crop. Prospects during August improved with timely but scattered rains in most of the moisture deficient areas. Both tame and wild hay yields increased 2 percent during the month of August. Prospects for hay improved markedly during the past month in the West North Central Region. All other regions showed relatively little change except some mid-Atlantic States where the continued moisture shortage has further decreased expectations.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixture hay production is expected to be 64.7 million tons, down 10 percent from 1962 and 3 percent below average, mainly because of moisture shortages in the West North Central Region. During August prospects increased slightly as improvement from general rains in the central part of the country more than offset some decreases in the South Central and South Atlantic Regions.

Clover, timothy and clover grass mixture production is estimated at 20.6 million tons, down 7 percent from last year and down 12 percent from average. Compared with last year, yield is expected to be down slightly while the acreage for harvest is down 5 percent. Decreased yields are shown in most of the North Central States, plagued with early and midsummer dryness, while most other States show increases. Expectations for the crop improved 4 percent during August largely because of beneficial rains across much of the Corn Belt States.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 2.8 million tons this year, down 3 percent from last year and down a third from average. Acreage for harvest is about the same as last year but yields are down in the mid-Atlantic States and in the Arkansas-Oklahoma area because of moisture shortages to account for decreased total production. Prospects increased slightly during August, mainly because timely rains in Kentucky, the leading lespedeza State, and in Mississippi, stimulated the growth of lespedeza hay. These increases offset decreases in the moisture deficient mid-Atlantic States. Most States, however, had very little change in expectations during August.

APPLES: Prospective production of apples increased during the past month in all regions with the U.S. crop now forecast at 122 million bushels, 3 percent below last year but about average. The Eastern States with a near average crop of 59.4 million bushels show a 5 percent decline from last year's 62.5 million bushels. The forecast for the Central States is 20.7 million bushels, 18 percent smaller than the 25.1 million bushels produced in 1962 and 16 percent below average. The Western States show an 11 percent increase over last year with 42.1 million bushels now estimated for that region--also 11 percent above average.

August rains helped apple prospects throughout much of the Atlantic Coast area, where a shortage of moisture had threatened the sizing of the fruit. Cool nights during recent weeks helped apples develop a good color throughout most of the East Coast. Although dry weather in New England limited sizing, production for the area is expected to be larger than in 1962 and above average. Color is good and apples show little damage from insects and disease. New York has had enough rainfall this season to insure good sizing of fruit in most orchards. Harvest of summer apples was about finished by September 1, and in the Lake Ontario area, growers expected to start picking Wealthys about September 6. Production of R. I. Greenings, McIntosh, and Romes in the Lake Ontario area is expected to be larger than last year. Hudson Valley growers expect more McIntosh but a smaller production of other varieties than in 1962. Harvest of McIntosh in the Hudson Valley was expected to begin about September 11.

Although New Jersey received some rainfall, the subsoil continued dry. Golden Delicious show considerable russetting. Pennsylvania apples did not size as much as usual during August because of limited moisture supplies. Subsoil moisture reserves are low. Cool nights promoted good coloring.

Rains during August boosted prospects in Virginia and West Virginia. Harvest of Red Delicious in Virginia began about August 29 in the Roanoke area and was expected to begin about September 9 in the Winchester area. Growers expect to start picking Golden Delicious about September 15 in the southern counties. In both Maryland and West Virginia, some harvest of fall varieties was underway but it will be about mid-September before volume picks up. Harvest of Red Delicious in North Carolina was in full swing by August 20, and was expected to be finished by September 10 in the Hendersonville area. Picking of Golden Delicious started the last week in August and growers expected to start on Staymans about September 9, and on Rome Beauty apples about mid-September.

Prospects increased slightly during the past month in the central part of the country, even though some areas need more rain. Fruit was coloring well and harvest of fall varieties was underway throughout the area. In Ohio, apples had not sized as well as expected. In both Illinois and Indiana, harvest was earlier than usual. Illinois growers were picking the Jonathan crop and expect to start on Golden Delicious about mid-September. Michigan expected to start harvesting McIntosh shortly after September 3. Jonathans and Golden Delicious show considerable russetting.

Most of the Western States had favorable growing conditions during August. Prospects increased over a month ago in both Washington and California, but in New Mexico, dry weather resulted in poor sizing and a heavy drop of apples, and estimated production is down from last month. Washington growers expected to start picking Jonathans September 3 and Delicious are expected to be ready about mid-September. In the lower Yakima Valley, Red Delicious and Winesaps are well colored. Oregon has a good crop in the Hood River and Milton-Freewater areas, and the fruit was sizing well. California apples grew well during August and prospects are better than a month ago, although still below last year's production. Harvest of Gravenstein was about finished with production turning out very light compared with 1962. Harvest of Jonathan, Golden Delicious, and Red Delicious began about the end of August. Idaho apples are maturing earlier than usual and picking of Jonathan and Winesaps had started by September 1, although it will not become heavy until about mid-September.

PEACHES: Production of 1963 crop peaches is estimated at 73.1 million bushels, down 4 percent from last year's large crop, but 1 percent above the 1957-61 average. Excluding the California Clingstone peach crop, which is used almost exclusively for canning, production is estimated at 43 million bushels, down 5 percent from last year and 10 percent below average.

The California Clingstone crop estimate is 30.1 million bushels (723,000 tons) compared with 30.6 million bushels harvested last year and the average of 24.4 million bushels. The estimate excludes that portion of the crop eliminated under the "green drop" program of the Clingstone Peach Marketing Order. Harvest of the Clingstone crop started somewhat later than usual but progressed rapidly. Early varieties were nearly all harvested and late varieties should reach peak volume the middle of September. There was some cullage because of split pits early in the season but apparently this has not shown up in mid-season and later varieties.

The Freestone crop in California is now estimated at 12.9 million bushels, up more than 400,000 bushels from last month and the same as last

year's harvested production. Harvest of a good quality crop is nearly complete. The total California peach crop of 43 million bushels is slightly below last year's record crop of 43.5 million bushels or 1,045,000 tons.

In Michigan, the crop is picking out better than had been anticipated earlier as general rains during August increased the size of the peaches. The two million bushel estimate is up 11 percent from July and August, and 25 percent above the small crop harvested last year, but 41 percent below average. Early varieties were all harvested but Elbertas were not expected to be in volume movement until the second week of September. Quality of the crop has been excellent except for a few split pits. Other North Central States as well as Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia in the Middle Atlantic Region have smaller crops than last year because of the severe winter and late spring freezes.

Harvest was virtually complete in the Southern States and production is much above last year in all of these States with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee where crops were hurt by the winter cold and late spring freezes. Production in Georgia did not come up to earlier expectations but is still larger than last year's crop.

In the New England States, harvest was under way. Prospects declined during August in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Harvest of early peaches in New York was about completed and in the Lake Ontario area picking of Elbertas was expected to start about September 12. Early varieties were rather small in size because of dry conditions, but rainfall during August increased the size of later varieties. Bacterial leaf spot was widespread in New Jersey and hit some varieties not usually hurt by this disease. This caused cullage to be high for some growers. Harvest of late varieties began about September 1. Picking of the peach crop in Pennsylvania was nearing completion by the end of August.

Western States, other than Idaho, have a smaller crop than last season. Weather during August in Idaho was favorable for the maturing of peaches. Harvest of the early varieties was nearly complete and about one-fourth of the late varieties were picked. Washington growers were harvesting J. H. Hales, which have shown considerable cracking and split pits resulting in heavy cullage. Harvest of late varieties was starting and quality is expected to be good.

PEARS: The 1963 pear crop for the United States is estimated at 19,722,000 bushels, down slightly from last month, 33 percent below last year, and 30 percent below average. Lower prospects in the Pacific Coast States were responsible for the decline from last month. The Bartlett pear forecast for the Pacific Coast States is 12,192,000 bushels (297,500 tons), down 40 percent from 1962, and the forecast for "other" pears is 4,742,000 bushels (117,500 tons), 19 percent smaller than last year. In States other than the Pacific Coast, production is expected to total 2,788,000 bushels, about the same as last month and last year, but 17 percent below average.

The California Bartlett pear estimate declined 625,000 bushels from last month, resulting in an expected harvest of 7,292,000 bushels. This is only about one-half as many as last year and the average. Small sizes, russetting, and other miscellaneous factors have presented more problems than usual. The forecast of 1,042,000 bushels for "other" pears in California is unchanged from last month.

Picking of Washington's Bartlett pears was about 75 percent complete by September 1, and is expected to be completed by September 25. The quality in most areas has been excellent, although sizes have been below normal in most orchards.

Harvest of an extremely light crop of Bartlett pears in the Medford area of Oregon began in mid-August. Tonnage is expected to be near early season estimates for that area. At Hood River, harvest started August 20 and growers expect to finish by September 10. The crop in the Hood River area has good quality and size as a result of favorable summer weather.

In Western Oregon, the Bartlett pear crop was nearly a complete failure. The "other" pears in the Hood River and Medford areas developed normally during August and harvest was expected to get underway in early September.

Crop prospects in Michigan improved slightly during August. Bartlett pear harvest began August 19 and was expected to be completed by early September. Michigan pears show some frost marks, russetting and hail damage. The New York crop is turning out better than expected because pears sized well. In the Hudson Valley trees had a good set. Harvest of Bartletts started in late August.

GRAPES: The 1963 grape crop is estimated at 3,576,050 tons, a record high that is more than 11 percent above last year and 20 percent larger than average. Larger crops than last year are expected in Georgia, Arizona, Washington, and California. California and Arizona, which produce mostly European-type grapes and account for 93 percent of the U. S. total, expect to harvest 3.3 million tons, 14 percent more than last year and 23 percent above average. Production in the States other than California and Arizona is expected to be 250,550 tons, 16 percent less than last year.

Estimated total production of grapes in California, at 3,310,000 tons, is a record high because of the record crop of raisin variety grapes in prospect. Production of raisin varieties is forecast at 2,050,000 tons, 22 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above average. Because of the relatively cool summer, the sugar content of the crop is low. Mildew has been a problem all season, requiring more than the usual amount of care to keep the crop in satisfactory condition. Harvest of Thompson seedless started later than last year and is still lagging behind a year ago. Production of table variety grapes is expected to total 620,000 tons compared with 578,000 tons last year. Harvest of Perlettes and Cardinals is over, but Ribiers and Red Malagas are moving in fair volume. Volume movement of Lodi Tokays was expected to begin soon after September 1. Winery crushing was limited because the crop was slow in sugaring. Production of wine variety grapes is estimated at 640,000 tons, slightly less than last year's crop.

Picking of Early Campbells for fresh market in Washington was expected to start after Labor Day, but harvest of grapes for processing is not expected to commence until the third week of September. Grapes were beginning to color but warm weather was needed to improve the size and increase the sugar content.

Production of grapes in the Great Lakes States is expected to total 166,000 tons, 27 percent less than last year and 15 percent below average. Harvest will be late in New York. Soil moisture is sufficient to make the crop, but warmer weather was needed to increase the sugar content. The

grape crop in Pennsylvania benefited from August rains and now has sufficient moisture to carry the crop to maturity. Ohio's short crop is of good quality but dry weather has impeded sizing of berries. The crop in Michigan was ripening unevenly. Harvest of early varieties was underway and the picking of Concords is expected to start the last week of September.

CITRUS (NEW CROP): Citrus prospects are relatively unchanged from a month ago.

August weather conditions in Florida were favorable as there was adequate rainfall in most producing areas. Fruit sizes are large for this time of year and maturity is advanced. A few exceptionally early grapefruit were picked by September 1.

In California, weather conditions were favorable for the development of the new citrus crop. Although the set of fruit has been light in Arizona, the crop was sizing well and promises to be of good quality. Texas and Louisiana will have very short crops because of freeze damage. Citrus trees in Texas continued to make favorable growth despite hot, dry weather and a shortage of irrigation water. The short crop was sizing well.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is expected to total 110,500 tons, 22 percent above 1962 and 25 percent above average. Harvest of the Michigan crop started the last week of August and quality of the crop is good. By the end of August California growers were about through harvesting the largest crop on record. The 1963 crop there is about 23 percent larger than last year and 27 percent above average.

Prune production in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 43,000 tons (fresh basis) one-half as large as last year and 30 percent below average. The weather in Idaho during August was favorable, resulting in rapid maturing of a good quality crop. As of September 1 harvest varied from just starting to 2/3 complete.

Harvest of Early Italian prunes in Washington was completed about August 24 and by the first part of September growers were picking Late Italians. Harvest is expected to be completed about mid-September. The quality of the crop varies from good to excellent. The crop in Oregon is expected to be only about 15 percent as large as last year due primarily to cool, rainy weather during bloom and storm loss of trees last October. In most of western Oregon the crop is a failure. Harvest of the small crop of 7,000 tons should be complete by September 15.

The forecast for California dried prunes continues at 135,000 tons (dried basis), 9 percent below last year, but about equal to average. Cracks, scab, and other skin defects have affected the crop. Harvest is well along in all districts and is expected to be completed about mid-September.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in California, Utah, and Washington is forecast at 220,100 tons, 53,900 tons or 32 percent above last year and 14 percent above average. The crop in Utah turned out larger than expected earlier, although it was below both last year and average. Growers in Washington finished harvest the first week in August. The September 1 estimate is unchanged from last month, but below last year and the average.

There was no change in the apricot production in California from earlier estimates. The 1963 crop in California was 36 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. Harvest was complete by mid-August.

NECTARINES: Production of nectarines in California is now estimated to be a record high of 57,000 tons, up 12 percent from last year and 38 percent above average. Harvest is nearly complete and quality this season has been excellent due to mild temperatures. Only a few September Grands and Regal Grands remained for harvest after September 1.

OLIVES: The September 1 condition of olives in California was reported at 55 percent--up 7 points from a month earlier and one point above a year earlier. The set of fruit is spotty in Tulare County due to freeze damage and to Verticillium Wilt in some groves. There is a good set of Sevillanos in the Corning district and of Missions in the Oroville district. Development of the crop is a little later than normal. Size growth to-date has generally been good.

AVOCADOS: The Florida avocado crop for 1963-64 is forecast at 13,000 tons, 11 percent above last season and 87 percent above the average. Most trees have recovered from damage caused by hurricane Donna in 1960 and last year's freeze did not reach into the Dade County production area. Production of early and midseason varieties, with shipments well underway, is expected to be about the same as last year while production of late varieties is expected to be well above last year.

In California, harvest of the old crop (1962-63 season) continues with Hass and MacArthur varieties making up the majority of current shipments. Picking is expected to taper off in late September. Fruit remaining for harvest is primarily in the Ventura-Santa Barbara area and is of good quality.

FIGS: Weather in California has been too cool for good development of figs and the harvest is about two weeks later than normal. Harvest of dried figs was just getting into volume. The quantity of substandard dried figs is expected to be greater than last year due to cracking. Harvest of Kadotas for canning has started in Merced County. Shipments of fresh figs are running about half the volume of last year at this time due to the later start. Warmer weather is needed for development and harvest of the fig crop.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop estimate of 70,000 tons is unchanged from last month. This is 46 percent above last year's output and 35 percent above the 1957-61 average. The cool season has been favorable for development and quality of almonds. Harvest of early varieties is increasing and nuts from some groves show considerable worm damage.

FILBERTS: The 1963 Oregon and Washington filbert crop is now forecast at 8,150 tons, up 600 tons from a month ago, 5 percent above last year but 20 percent below average. Loss of trees and limb breakage caused by the windstorm of last October is the primary factor limiting production. The growing season has been good and the incidence of jumbo nuts is high. The usual drop of blank nuts is underway and is heavy in some orchards. The crop is only fair in the Northern Willamette Valley counties of Oregon but is heavy in Lane, Benton, and Linn Counties. Expected production of 7,800 tons in Oregon is 7 percent above last year while the 350 tons expected in Washington compares with 480 tons produced last year.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is now forecast at 81,200 tons, up about 3 percent from last month, 2 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. California weather has been favorable for growth and development of the walnut crop with a minimum of sunburn damage. Blight damage has been noted, particularly on some varieties in the Sacramento Valley. The California crop of 77,000 tons is the same as last year's harvest and is 15 percent above the average. The Oregon crop is expected to be 4,200 tons, up 45 percent from last year's short crop, but 15 percent below average, due partially to storm damage to bearing trees last October.

PECANS: The 1963 pecan crop is forecast at a record high 293.7 million pounds. This estimate, which is 5 percent above the August 1 forecast, is more than 4 times as large as the short 1962 crop and 64 percent above average. The previous record was 246.8 million pounds harvested in 1961. On a tonnage basis, the expected production of pecans (146,850 tons) is only 8 percent below the 159,350 tons total forecast for all other edible tree nuts (almonds, filberts and walnuts). Production prospects improved during August over most of the pecan growing region. Georgia expects a record high production of 90.0 million pounds. The crop is generally heavy in all areas and has caused considerable limb breakage, which is expected to result in a loss of nuts.

Record crops are also expected in Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. In Alabama and Mississippi, growers are concerned about limb breakage. Arkansas and Oklahoma both had hot, dry weather during August. Oklahoma is the only pecan State in which prospects declined during August. A good crop is still in prospect in Texas despite dry soils in some areas during August but rain is needed in all areas to insure proper sizing and filling of nuts. Dry, hot weather in northwestern Louisiana may have hurt the crop there, but other areas of the State have good prospects. Nuts are maturing in southern Louisiana.

HOPS: The September 1 forecast for 1963 hop production is 52.3 million pounds, 18 percent above last year and 17 percent above average. Of the four producing States (Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California) only California expects a crop smaller than either last year or average. In Washington, where over one-half of the total crop is produced, a record high acreage and good yield prospects point to a record high production of 33.2 million pounds. Harvest began about mid-August and was active by August 21. Harvest of Early Clusters was nearly complete by September 1 and growers expected to start harvest of Late Clusters shortly thereafter. Yields of Early Clusters were good and yields of Late Clusters are expected to be as good or better.

In Idaho, a record high acreage and production is estimated. Harvest progress in Idaho was comparable with that in Washington. Production prospects declined somewhat during August in Oregon and California where yields are turning out somewhat below earlier expectations. About half of Oregon's crop was harvested by September 1. Early hops in California showed damage from mildew caused by the cool, wet spring.

CRANBERRIES: Based on conditions as of August 15, a cranberry crop of 1,317,600 barrels is forecast for 1963, one percent smaller than last year, but nine percent above average. Only in 1960 and 1962 were the crops larger. Prospects in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon are for more cranberries than last year, but in Massachusetts and New Jersey, growers expect production to be down.

The Massachusetts crop, estimated at 630,000 barrels, is down nearly 20 percent from 1962, although still above average, and the fourth largest on record. Spring frost damage was light this season, but winter kill affected some bogs. Hot, dry weather during July damaged the crop, but cranberries developed well during August as good rains replenished water supplies and cool weather added color and size to the berries. Harvest started September 3, a few days earlier than usual.

New Jersey also has a much smaller crop than last year with production expected to total 76,000 barrels, about three-fourths as large as the 1962 crop and 18 percent below average. Winter kill, late spring frost damage, and a poor set of berries restricted the size of the 1963 crop. Dry summer weather has limited sizing of berries. Insect and disease damage have been light this season.

The Wisconsin crop is forecast at 428,000 barrels, 19 percent larger than last year, eight percent above average, and the third largest on record. The set of berries and development have been good this season. There has been little disease or weather damage.

In both Washington and Oregon, production is expected to be the second largest on record. The estimated production of 138,000 barrels in Washington is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as in 1962, and 61 percent above average. Vines had a heavy bloom and favorable weather during that period resulted in a generally good set. In Oregon, growing conditions have been excellent and a crop of 45,600 barrels is forecast, 55 percent larger than last year, and 15 percent above average.

COTTON: The 1963 cotton crop is estimated at 14,310,000 bales, up 326,000 bales, or 2 percent, from a month ago. Improved prospects, primarily in Mississippi and Texas, more than offset drought damage in a few other States. The estimate as of September 1 was 4 percent less than the 1962 crop of 14,867,000 bales but 9 percent more than average.

Prospective yield per acre is up 11 pounds from a month ago, indicating a record-high yield of 482 pounds, compared with 457 pounds in 1962 and the previous record of 466 pounds in 1958. The 1957-61 average is 440 pounds.

In Southeastern States, above average temperatures and dry soils matured the crop rapidly, limited boll weevil damage and resulted in slightly higher yield prospects in North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. In South Carolina, considerable shedding reduced prospective yields.

August weather was favorable in Mississippi and Louisiana and prospective production is up from last month. In Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, dry soil limited fruiting and decreased prospects. Prospects in Texas are up 200,000 bales from August 1. Hot, open weather during August sped opening and harvesting in the southern half of Texas and ginnings were practically completed by September 1 in the Upper Coast, Coastal Bend, and Lower Valley areas. Scattered showers over Northwestern Texas maintained growth and the hot weather advanced maturity of late cotton. Continued hot, dry weather reduced prospects in Oklahoma.

In New Mexico and Arizona, plants were in excellent condition a month ago and continued to make good progress despite some damage from August rains. The crop is two to three weeks late in California but irrigation, plant growth and fruiting continued with a good set of large bolls already on plants.

TOBACCO: Production of all tobacco was indicated at 2,202 million pounds on September 1--about 35 million less than a month earlier. A drought-influenced decrease of 40 million pounds of flue-cured and 2.0 million of southern Maryland light air-cured was only partially offset by improved prospects in burley and fire-cured areas. Production of all tobacco totaled about 2,309 million pounds in 1962 and averaged 1,841 million pounds from 1957 through 1961.

An average yield of 1,858 pounds per acre is indicated--second only to last year's 1,884 pounds as the highest of record. The average is 1,623 pounds.

Except for the continuing drought in the Old and Middle belts of North Carolina and Virginia and in the type 32 belt of Maryland, conditions in major tobacco producing areas during August were generally favorable for the completion of growth, for harvest, and for curing. Marketing of flue-cured type 1⁴ was virtually complete by month's end and was well underway for types 12 and 13. Nearly two-thirds of type 11 had been barned by August 31. In Kentucky and Tennessee cutting of burley was about 30 percent and 55 percent complete, respectively, whereas harvest of type 32 in Southern Maryland was about 45 percent complete. Cutting of dark types and cigar filler and binder was well underway in most areas.

The flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,305 million pounds--40 million pounds below the forecast of August 1. The bulk of the decline occurred in the severely dry type 11 belt. Last year, 1,408 million pounds of bright-leaf were produced on an acreage about 5 percent greater than this year's. Average production is 1,129 million pounds. The average yield expected from flue-cured types is 1,882 pounds per acre, exceeded only by last year's 1,930 pounds per acre. Yields for types 11-1⁴ averaged 1,666 pounds during the 1957-61 period.

Production of burley is forecast at a record high 685 million pounds. Responding to continued good growing weather and to generally favorable harvesting conditions, the crop added about 6 million pounds to prospects a month earlier. Nearly 675 million pounds were produced in 1962 compared with the average of 504 million. At 2,023 pounds per acre, the prospective yield for burley is about 31 pounds above last year's 1,992 pounds, the previous high. The 5-year average is 1,657 pounds.

At 32.0 million pounds, the outlook for southern Maryland's type 32 dropped about 2.0 million pounds during August because drought conditions, particularly in the southern half of the belt, caused further deterioration. An estimated 39.4 million pounds were harvested in 1962 and the average is 34.9 million. This year's yield per acre is indicated at 800 pounds--the lowest since 1959. Last year's yield is estimated at 950 pounds compared with the average of 926 pounds.

Fire-cured prospects stand at 55.8 million pounds, up about 1.0 million pounds from August 1 because of higher expected yields in Eastern and Western Districts. The outlook in the Virginia belt declined further with the continued dry weather. In 1962, the fire-cured crop weighed 54.2 million pounds and averaged 49.1 million during 1957-61. The type 21-23 prospective yield of 1,550 pounds, if realized, will be the highest of record--50 pounds above last year's yield, the previous high, and 121 pounds above the average.

A dark air-cured crop of 25.3 million pounds is in the offing compared with 25.5 million a month ago. One Sucker and Green River forecasts did not change but the persistence of dry weather brought about a further decline in the Sun-cured crop. Type 35-37 production amounted to 24.8 million pounds in 1962, and averaged 21.0 million from 1957 through 1961. An indicated yield of 1,530 pounds compares with 1,540 last season and 1,359 for the average.

About 57.2 million pounds of cured leaf are forecast for the cigar filler crop. In both the Lancaster and Miami Valley areas, prospects are about the same as on August 1. Combined production of the two areas in 1962 weighed 63.2 million pounds and average 56.0 million from 1957-61. The 1,732-pound yield indicated for types 41-44 has been exceeded only by last year's 1,795 pounds for record-high honors. The 5-year average yield for filler is 1,630 pounds per acre.

Cigar binder production is expected to total 22.9 million pounds--down about 205,000 pounds from the previous estimate because of slightly lower prospects in the Connecticut Valley. As currently indicated, binder production from this season's crop will be 1.9 million pounds below 1962 and 5.0 million below average. A yield of 1,605 pounds per acre is indicated compared with 1,684 in 1962 and 1,637 for the average.

Indicated at 18.3 million pounds, estimated cigar wrapper production is up some from August 1. Substantial increases in poundage in the Connecticut Valley were reflected by reports from producers while slight declines were indicated for the Quincy area of Georgia and Florida. Production of types 61-62 amounted to 19.3 million pounds last year and 18.9 million during 1957-61. An average yield of 1,416 pounds per acre appears probable this season compared with 1,464 in 1962 and 1,388 for the 5-year average.

POTATOES: Indicated production of fall potatoes on September 1 was 190,308,000 hundredweight, 641,000 hundredweight above the August 1 forecast but 717,000 less than 1962 production. Both expected yield per acre and acreage for harvest are very near the 1962 level.

The estimate in the 8 Eastern fall States is 65,227,000 hundredweight, slightly above a month ago, compared with 68,722,000 harvested last year. All States in the area have smaller crops than in 1962. Progress of the crop during August was good in the area except for moisture shortage in the Connecticut Valley which resulted in some reduction in yield prospects in Connecticut. Aroostook County, Maine, has had an excellent growing season but clear weather was needed to dry out fields on the first of

September. Vines in most fields showed little evidence of maturity by September 1 and only a few fields had been top killed. A frost occurred in the county the morning of September 5. Digging for processing started in Maine on August 23. The central area of Maine has been dry much of the season. Widespread harvest was expected to start in Maine and other New England fall potato areas about mid-September. In Upstate New York, adequate rainfall during August plus below normal temperatures were beneficial to potatoes. Digging had started on muck in central New York and in the important Steuben area. Rainfall on Long Island continued light during August and yield prospects are below last year even though much of the acreage is irrigated. In Pennsylvania, rainfall has been below normal most of the season in the important southeast area.

In the 9 central fall States, the September 1 estimate of production, at 46,703,000 hundredweight, is down 615,000 from last month but is 618,000 above 1962. The reduction from the August 1 forecast is mainly the result of insufficient moisture in North Dakota. Partially offsetting the reduction in North Dakota are prospects for larger crops in Michigan and Wisconsin. Harvest in the Red River Valley started about the first of September and was expected to be active by the 10th. Early harvested potatoes showed good maturity and skin set. In Wisconsin, rains in August were adequate to maintain the crop. Many Wisconsin growers reported that the set of tubers was smaller than usual. Ohio and Indiana fall potato harvest started in late August. Good moisture in Michigan during late July and August benefited the fall crop.

A fall crop of 78,378,000 hundredweight is estimated for the 9 western fall States, slightly above a month ago and 3 percent above 1962. August was generally favorable for potatoes throughout the western area and larger crops than were indicated a month ago are estimated for Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, and Montana. Temperatures in Idaho during August were cool and favorable for the development of a high quality crop. Generally the crop is late and tubers were of smaller sizes than usual on September 1. In Colorado, cool overcast weather in August eased irrigation demands and benefited growth. Some scattered harvesting started in the San Luis valley in late August and harvest of the northern Colorado storage crop was expected to start about mid-September. The Oregon and Washington crops are in good condition. In Washington, the cool summer made it possible for growers to maintain moisture in the fields at desired levels and a high quality crop is expected. Harvest of the bulk of the Oregon crop will not begin until mid-September. The California Tulelake crop is quite late and growers hope for an open fall so tubers will size normally. Good yields are indicated for the other areas.

Late summer production is estimated at 31,900,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the August 1 forecast but 5 percent below 1962 production. Growth during August was satisfactory in most States and the estimate is above last month in Long Island, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, North Carolina, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oregon. Only in Indiana, Minnesota, and Nebraska are yields turning out lower than expected earlier.

Harvest was active during August and in several areas, particularly in the east, a much larger portion had been dug by September 1 than a year earlier. Digging in Massachusetts and Rhode Island

was in full swing September 1. Dry weather on Long Island necessitated heavy irrigation. Weather and soil conditions have been favorable for harvest and with more favorable prices than a year ago, shipments have been heavier than in 1962. Over half the New Jersey acreage had been harvested by September 1 and a smaller portion of the crop is expected to go into storage than during the past two seasons. Pennsylvania harvest of Cobblers was about three-fourths finished. Most of the Ohio acreage had been harvested. Michigan harvest was about three-fourths complete. Wisconsin growers report a generally light set. The Minnesota crop was expected to be harvested by mid-September. In Colorado, rains caused some delay in harvest but digging was about finished with shipments through August well above a year earlier. In Idaho, the small acreage of reds and long whites had been dug with generally good yields. However, the bulk of the crop is russets and is yet to be harvested. The harvest season in Washington has been later than last year. Quality was good on early harvested potatoes. Early potatoes--reds and long whites--in Oregon have been harvested and digging of russets is underway with quality reported to be good. All California producing areas are actively harvesting. Most supplies at the start of September were coming from Stockton-Delta and the Santa Maria-Guadalupe areas with light supplies available from Tehachapi in Kern County.

The final forecast of early summer production is for a crop of 12,714,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the August 1 estimate and slightly above 1962 production. Harvest is complete or nearing completion in most areas.

Production of potatoes for all seasonal groups is estimated at 268,097,000 hundredweight, less than 1 percent above the 1962 crop of 266,703,000.

1964 WINTER POTATO CROP INTENTIONS

Growers of winter crop potatoes intend to plant 20,400 acres for 1964 compared with 20,300 acres planted for 1963 harvest. Florida growers expect to plant 7,400 acres, 900 acres less than was planted last year. In California, intentions are to plant 13,000 acres, or 1,000 more than last year.

1962 POTATO CROP UTILIZATION

Utilization estimates for Irish potatoes covering the 1962 crop and revisions for 1961 were issued in a special report. These estimates show that 89.6 percent of the total 1962 production was sold for food, processing, seed, and livestock feed compared with 88.6 percent from the 1961 crop. Sales for table stock totaled 150,593,000 hundredweight. This was 56.5 percent of production compared with 52.2 percent from the 1961 crop. Sales to processors for food products amounted to 54,490,000 hundredweight, 20.4 percent of production, compared with 52,073,000 hundredweight, 17.7 percent of production, in 1961. Starch and flour plants utilized an additional 11,285,000 hundredweight of 1962 crop potatoes which brought the total amount processed to 65,775,000 hundredweight, or 24.7 percent of production. During the 1961 season, starch and flour plants used 20,493,000 hundredweight and the total processed was 72,566,000 hundredweight, also 24.7 percent of production. Of the amount used in food processing, 24,080,000 hundredweight were used for chips which was 6 percent more than a year earlier. Dehydrated products used 9,280,000 hundredweight, 9 percent more than during the previous season.

Production of frozen french fries took 15,946,000 hundredweight, slightly more than the previous year. Other frozen products utilized 2,437,000 hundredweight, an increase of 9 percent. Other processed foods such as canned potatoes and canned soups or stews accounted for 2,747,000 hundredweight of 1962 crop potatoes, 1 percent less than a year earlier. Other sales, which included 7,913,000 hundredweight to livestock feed and 14,622,000 hundredweight to seed, were down 34 percent from the previous year with all the reduction in livestock feed. The remaining 10.4 percent of 1962 production was disposed of on farms where grown and included 1.8 percent for food, 2.4 percent for seed, and 6.2 percent fed to livestock or lost through shrinkage, etc. Of the previous year's crop, 11.4 percent was disposed of on farms where grown.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospects for sweetpotatoes at 16,601,000 hundredweight are 13 percent less than 1962 production and slightly below the August 1 estimate. The decline from a month ago is the result of dry weather in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Texas. Showers in Louisiana benefited the crop in the northeast and south and a higher yield than estimated August 1 is indicated for that State. Larger crops are also indicated for Mississippi and California.

In Maryland, some digging was expected to start the first week of September in Wicomico County. Scattered diggings were made in Virginia throughout August. Harvest on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was expected to be general by mid-September. In North Carolina, harvest of early fields in the coastal counties began before mid-August. South Carolina was dry during August but sweetpotatoes were not hurt seriously. The season has been good in Georgia and harvest of the Georgia Red Variety, the leading variety for curing, was underway by September 1. Rains benefited sweetpotatoes in east central and southern Arkansas where much of the State's acreage is grown but sweetpotatoes in the west and northwest areas were hurt by dry weather through late August. In Louisiana, there have been scattered digging of early plantings for some time but general harvest is not expected to become active for another month. Some early digging occurred in Texas during August but most active harvest is expected during October. In New Mexico, harvest started on a limited scale the last week of August but was expected to remain light until late September when harvest for storage starts. The California crop is generally late in the important San Joaquin Valley areas. Light harvest was underway September 1 in the Atwater-Livingston area with heavy shipments not expected until late September or early October.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition in the United States improved from August 1 to September 1. Condition was 72 percent of normal on September 1, compared with 71 percent on August 1 and the same as September 1 a year ago. The 1957-61 average for the date is 80 percent. Temperatures averaged above normal during August in most of the Northwest and eastward into the Dakotas and Nebraska; also over the Southern Plains, Gulf States, Georgia and South Carolina. Above normal amounts of rainfall came during August to many areas badly in need of soil moisture, and improved prospects for late summer forage and fall pastures. Above normal amounts of rainfall during August east of the Mississippi River were limited largely to central and northwestern

Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin; from northern Pennsylvania, western and central New York northeastward through Maine; in nearly all of Kentucky and Tennessee; and in southwestern Alabama and northwestern Florida. However, west of the Mississippi River more than normal amounts of rain fell in most of Iowa, Nebraska, most of the Rocky Mountain area, and nearly all of the Northwest. Also rainfall was above normal in northern areas of Texas, northern Louisiana, central Minnesota, and northeastern Montana.

Pasture feed condition improved during August in northern New England, New York, and New Jersey. On September 1 the reported percent of normal was above the unusually low conditions a year earlier in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. However, New Jersey condition was 16 percentage points below September 1 last year. Moderate to heavy rain in most of New York and below normal temperatures during August favored the recovery of pastures, which were reported as furnishing average to more than average amounts of feed for September 1. Intermittent showers during August did not encourage much pasture growth in Pennsylvania. Many dairymen had been supplementing pastures with hay, silage, or green feed. New Jersey's pastures were rated very poor to droughty on September 1, and soil moisture was short.

By September 1 pasture feed condition in the South Atlantic States had declined generally, although improved somewhat in Maryland and West Virginia by late August rains. The extreme drought, which prevailed over a large area of Virginia during August, continued. Hay and feed grain production in the drought area is reported at only one-third of normal. In North Carolina, dry weather continued in the northern and central areas. Pasture conditions were varied in South Carolina; reported condition for the State dropped 22 points from August 1. In Georgia and Florida, pasture feed conditions were rated good to excellent on September 1 although there was some deterioration during August.

In the South Central States, pasture feed condition declined during August, except in Kentucky and Louisiana where it was unchanged. However, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana September 1 conditions ranged from 16 to 27 percent above the unusually low condition of a year earlier and were about average for the date. Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas pastures suffered from above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall during August. September 1 pasture condition in these States was rated very poor to droughty and each was about 30 percentage points below the five-year average for the date. There was practically no grazing in northwestern Arkansas and pastures were poor in the north central, west central and northeastern areas of the State. Cattle marketing continued heavy in the drought areas as water supplies were low and supplemental feeding was necessary. Supplemental feeding was also at a higher rate than normal for August in Oklahoma and hay supplies were short in some areas.

In the north central States, pasture conditions improved during August except in North Dakota and Kansas. Condition in all East North Central States except Wisconsin was reported higher than on September 1, 1962. The West North Central Region, except Missouri, indicated poorer pastures than on September 1 last year. Although improved by 10 percentage points from a month earlier, Wisconsin's pastures were rated very poor. Rain in late August and near the first of September should encourage late season growth in Iowa, Nebraska, and North Dakota. However, more rain was needed in Kansas and Missouri to stimulate late summer growth.

In the Western States, pasture conditions on September 1 were above average for the date and were rated good to excellent except for Colorado and New Mexico. Above normal rainfall came to much of the western area during August, bringing needed relief to pastures in Colorado, where August temperatures were below normal. Fall pasture prospects in Colorado now appear favorable although very dry conditions prevailed during the major portion of the spring and summer. Pastures improved sharply during August in Arizona as the result of heavy rains. Dry land areas benefited greatly, also irrigated pastures where water was being conserved earlier. In California, irrigated pastures were in good condition and dryland pastures were in good condition except in a few southern counties. In Montana, pasture and range grasses were in the seeding and curing stage of development on September 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in August was 10,154 million pounds, slightly less than a year earlier and about the same as the 1957-61 average for the month. For the first 8 months of the year, milk production totaled about one percent less than in that period of 1962.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
August 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	August	August	July	August	August	August	July	August
	average	1962	1963	1963	State	average	1962	1963
	1957-61				1957-61			
N. Y.	751	796	887	815	Ky.	262	266	265
N. J.	93	92	91	91	Tenn.	231	241	235
Pa.	540	562	579	578	Ala.	90	83	84
Ohio	442	445	457	452	Miss.	121	11 ⁴	105
Ind.	294	282	308	291	Ark.	96	90	86
Ill.	389	360	378	349	Okla.	127	118	125
Mich.	448	458	470	463	Texas	256	25 ⁴	247
Wis.	1,331	1,358	1,544	1,360	Mont.	42	38	41
Minn.	634	643	822	651	Idaho	140	140	146
Iowa	505	495	533	484	Wyo.	17.4	16.4	18.0
Mo.	356	334	348	324	Colo.	73	69	73
N. Dak.	149	153	173	148	Utah	64	63	65
S. Dak.	118	114	132	113	Nev.	9.2	10.6	10.8
Nebr.	179	170	165	155	Wash.	164	179	182
Kans.	161	158	152	150	Oreg.	104	99	104
Md.	133	132	130	136	Calif.	684	72 ⁴	740
Va.	187	191	178	177	Hawaii	10.6	11.2	10.7
W. Va.	61	51	55	50	Other			
N. C.	137	130	140	135	States	2/	527	520
S. C.	49	44	45	44				538
Ga.	89	86	91	88	U. S.	10,156	10,191	10,856
Fla.	92	101	103	104				10,154

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Estimates not available for individual States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Production of eggs during August is estimated at 5,130 million--2 percent above August 1962 and a record output for the month. In the first 8 months of 1963, production totaled 42,776 million eggs--fractionally below the 42,913 million produced during the same period in 1962. August production was above a year earlier in all areas except the North Central States. Sharply lower numbers of layers held production down 11 percent from August 1962 in the West North Central States and 4 percent lower in the East North Central States. Increases in other regions were: North Atlantic, 1 percent; West, 8 percent; South Atlantic, 10 percent, and South Central, 12 percent. Production was a record high for August in the South Atlantic, South Central, and West but the lowest since 1941 in the West North Central States.

Production per layer over the United States during August averaged 17.77 eggs, the highest of record for the month. Rate of production was down 4 percent from July, about the usual seasonal decline. The August rate of lay set a new high for the month in the North Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central regions and was just below the record high level in the West North Central and Western groups of States.

Number of layers in the Nation's poultry flocks averaged 288,703,000 during August 1963, compared with 286,055,000 during August last year. Increases of 9 percent in the South Atlantic and in the South Central, 6 percent in the West and 1 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset decreases of 10 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in East North Central States. Layer numbers during August were at record highs in the South Atlantic and West and at record lows in the East North Central and West North Central regions.

Layer numbers on September 1 totaled 291,227,000, 1 percent above September 1 last year. This was up almost 2 percent from August 1, compared with the 1957-61 average increase between August 1 and September 1 of 3 percent. Regions showing more layer numbers than on September 1, 1962 were South Atlantic, up 9 percent; South Central, 8 percent; and the West with a 7 percent increase. Decreases ranged from a slight decline in the North Atlantic region to drops of 6 percent in the East North Central and 10 percent in the West North Central region.

The September 1 rate of lay of 56.4 eggs per 100 layers was a record high for the date--2 percent above last year's previous high. It was 3 percent below August 1 compared with the usual seasonal drop of 5 percent. Laying rates increased 2 to 5 percent over a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic which recorded no change and the West North Central which showed a slight drop.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 totaled 93,279,000 birds, 4 percent less than the 97,094,000 on hand a year earlier. Decreases from last year were 11 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central and in the West. Increases were 12 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the South Central States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 were estimated at 384,506,000, down slightly from the 386,275,000 on hand September 1, 1962. Decreases of 9 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic regions offset increases of 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the West.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE
 POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	Western	United States	States 1/
	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Central	States	States 1/
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1								
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1957-61 (Av.)	50,479	50,331	68,342	35,881	44,865	37,952	287,850	---
1962	44,688	45,760	60,145	41,828	50,596	45,378	288,395	289,181
1963	44,528	43,135	54,068	45,502	54,601	48,580	290,414	291,227
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 2/								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1957-61 (Av.)	54.8	53.4	51.1	52.8	48.5	60.0	53.1	---
1962	55.3	56.3	54.9	55.9	51.1	59.9	55.4	55.5
1963	56.5	57.2	54.6	55.9	53.6	61.1	56.4	56.4

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Producers received an average of 32.8 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-August-- up 1.8 cents from a month earlier and 0.1 cent above mid-August 1962. Prices at the end of August were generally higher than at the beginning with the greatest increases shown in mediums and large.

An average of 13.9 cents per pound live weight was received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-August, compared with 14.3 a month earlier and 14.9 in mid-August 1962. Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-August averaged 14.4 cents per pound, down 0.3 cent from a month earlier and down 1.1 cents from a year earlier. Demand for ready-to-cook broilers at the beginning of September was weak.

Producers received an average of 9.2 cents per pound live weight for farm chickens (mostly hens) on August 15, compared with 9.5 cents of a month earlier and a year earlier. Market supplies of farm chickens increased as producers prepared for new flocks.

Turkey prices at the farm in mid-August averaged 21.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 21.4 cents a month earlier and 20.2 cents in mid-August 1962. Prices in the Nation's turkey market held steady during the month.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.54 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.55 a month earlier and \$3.43 a year earlier. The cost of broiler growing mash on August 15 averaged \$4.83 per 100 pounds, up 16 cents from a year earlier. The cost of turkey growing feed was \$4.89 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.75 on August 15 last year. On August 15, 1963 the egg-feed, broiler-feed, and farm chicken-feed price ratios were less favorable than a year earlier. The turkey-feed price ratio was more favorable than a year earlier.

CORN, GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	61.2	65.0	62.0	61	65	62
Mass.	62.0	68.0	66.0	161	136	132
Conn.	64.6	70.0	68.0	181	140	136
N.Y.	57.1	60.0	63.0	12,183	10,860	13,671
N.J.	63.8	73.0	60.0	6,161	5,694	5,340
Pa.	60.3	56.0	56.0	54,921	44,128	52,080
Ohio	63.7	76.0	81.0	196,009	202,388	235,143
Ind.	65.3	82.0	85.0	298,851	352,436	390,915
Ill.	69.0	83.0	83.0	607,874	686,410	734,467
Mich.	57.0	65.0	65.0	88,985	91,520	98,865
Wis.	65.4	70.0	68.0	111,079	107,310	105,264
Minn.	56.6	59.5	66.0	300,893	275,188	329,670
Iowa	66.4	76.0	77.0	714,339	742,976	812,966
Mo.	53.0	58.0	60.0	183,062	176,204	209,640
N.Dak.	28.1	31.0	36.0	9,270	5,239	10,332
S.Dak.	31.8	42.5	45.0	99,161	113,008	135,225
Nebr.	49.8	61.0	51.0	284,489	313,357	272,442
Kans.	41.5	51.0	38.0	62,422	66,198	54,264
Del.	53.2	63.0	54.0	7,226	7,497	7,992
Md.	54.3	60.0	51.0	21,062	21,240	21,828
Va.	45.5	60.0	29.0	27,978	32,040	17,342
W.Va.	50.0	53.0	50.0	4,981	3,763	4,200
N.C.	42.7	56.0	49.0	71,223	72,632	69,286
S.C.	29.9	38.0	40.0	21,517	18,506	20,240
Ga.	29.5	30.0	40.0	60,697	50,760	67,680
Fla.	27.2	33.0	35.0	8,442	9,042	9,765
Ky.	47.2	58.0	62.0	67,477	64,728	69,874
Tenn.	38.0	41.0	49.0	48,931	39,401	48,020
Ala.	28.6	28.5	36.0	48,587	35,026	45,144
Miss.	30.2	27.0	37.0	34,123	20,628	26,566
Ark.	31.5	32.5	32.0	11,272	6,728	6,016
La.	28.8	28.0	32.0	10,724	6,216	7,808
Okla.	30.6	32.5	26.0	5,965	3,998	3,328
Texas	25.7	31.0	28.0	35,820	32,612	25,032
Mont.	43.8	50.0	60.0	192	200	240
Idaho	75.2	78.0	80.0	1,671	1,794	1,760
Wyo.	53.9	40.0	87.0	1,058	320	1,305
Colo.	52.2	52.5	57.0	14,796	9,922	11,115
N.Mex.	32.0	39.0	38.0	661	468	494
Ariz.	21.3	24.0	30.0	504	360	450
Utah	57.9	59.0	64.0	218	177	192
Wash.	81.2	85.0	88.0	3,437	3,400	2,904
Greg.	69.8	70.0	72.0	1,817	1,400	1,800
Calif.	71.8	75.0	75.0	11,459	7,500	7,725
U.S.	54.1	64.1	64.7	3,551,952	3,643,615	3,938,720

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Preliminary 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Preliminary 1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	32.3	34.5	34.0	8,121	6,831	7,276
N. J.	32.1	32.0	28.0	1,463	1,120	952
Pa.	28.6	28.0	30.5	15,453	12,628	14,732
Ohio	28.7	32.0	39.0	40,445	38,688	53,274
Ind.	30.3	35.5	41.0	38,201	38,908	52,562
Ill.	28.7	32.5	39.0	47,785	49,465	67,665
Mich.	33.3	32.5	38.0	35,876	29,965	39,938
Wis.	33.4	37.0	35.0	990	1,147	1,190
Minn.	25.4	23.0	26.0	700	483	442
Iowa	26.2	26.0	27.0	3,402	1,950	2,511
Mo.	27.0	27.0	33.0	39,156	26,352	39,303
S. Dak.	24.7	11.0	19.5	12,377	4,928	10,042
Nebr.	27.0	19.5	21.5	84,814	53,820	60,522
Kans.	24.6	23.5	22.0	235,458	211,171	183,854
Del.	26.3	28.5	29.0	689	542	580
Md.	25.7	27.0	28.0	3,921	3,483	3,724
Va.	24.4	23.0	21.0	6,203	4,117	3,906
W. Va.	24.6	24.0	24.0	634	432	432
N. C.	23.7	24.0	26.0	8,531	4,896	6,162
S. C.	21.9	24.0	26.0	3,283	1,344	1,768
Ga.	22.8	25.0	27.0	2,059	1,175	1,566
Fla.	---	25.0	29.0	---	775	1,015
Ky.	24.7	26.0	30.0	4,239	3,406	4,140
Tenn.	21.9	23.0	26.0	3,404	2,461	3,120
Ala.	23.0	24.0	23.0	1,712	840	759
Miss.	24.5	26.0	28.0	1,707	780	1,092
Ark.	25.6	27.5	31.0	3,653	3,080	4,340
La.	20.4	18.0	24.0	866	720	1,056
Okla.	21.7	19.0	22.0	96,233	71,953	74,976
Texas	19.6	15.0	16.5	64,329	43,696	37,406
Mont.	24.0	22.0	28.0	48,018	37,136	52,948
Idaho	28.6	30.5	35.0	19,101	18,544	22,995
Wyo.	23.4	21.0	21.0	5,489	3,927	4,368
Colo.	24.4	19.0	12.0	55,510	35,739	20,772
N. Mex.	20.5	20.0	19.0	4,462	4,200	3,705
Ariz.	37.8	42.0	42.0	2,406	1,008	1,134
Utah	17.0	23.5	19.0	3,171	3,478	2,679
Nev.	34.8	32.0	36.0	149	64	144
Wash.	35.3	40.0	40.0	62,563	59,440	71,320
Oreg.	33.7	39.5	39.0	23,400	23,582	28,626
Calif.	23.2	30.0	22.0	7,758	8,880	6,908
U. S.	25.7	24.4	26.5	997,730	817,154	895,904

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962 : Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962 1,000	1963 1,000
Wis.	Bushels 30.1	Bushels 32.0	Bushels 31.0	bushels 810	bushels 544
Minn.	25.7	24.0	25.0	21,077	15,816
Iowa	24.4	21.0	25.0	413	273
N. Dak.	17.6	27.5	21.0	91,035	98,918
S. Dak.	15.3	19.5	13.0	24,495	22,016
Mont.	15.1	23.0	22.0	28,128	34,201
Idaho	45.2	52.0	41.0	21,566	18,148
Wyo.	20.2	24.0	23.0	621	624
Colo.	23.8	26.0	23.0	835	468
Utah	39.5	48.0	47.0	2,299	1,968
Nev.	34.2	36.0	38.0	444	540
Wash.	28.1	35.0	30.0	5,405	7,385
Oreg.	28.8	32.5	32.5	2,754	2,698
U. S.	19.3	26.6	21.6	200,107	203,599
					187,484

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962 : Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962 1,000	1963 1,000
Minn.	Bushels 25.1	Bushels 33.0	Bushels 29.0	bushels 1,004	bushels 1,683
N. Dak.	18.7	31.0	26.0	21,169	59,582
S. Dak.	16.0	20.0	13.0	1,599	2,880
Mont.	16.7	24.0	24.0	3,276	6,960
Calif.	54.4	64.0	58.0	376	704
U. S.	18.6	29.7	25.4	27,424	71,809
					50,663

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	(Winter & Spring)	
					1,000	1,000
Average 1957-61	686,669	179,041	171,018	27,427	161,107	1,225,262
1962	535,873	154,679	175,961	71,809	154,240	1,092,562
1963 1/	536,673	204,971	166,241	50,663	175,503	1,134,051

1/ Indicated September 1, 1963.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Preliminary 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Preliminary 1963
				1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	47.2	47.0	46.0	2,631	2,303	2,254
Vt.	45.2	39.0	41.0	761	546	574
N. Y.	52.0	51.0	53.0	33,133	29,019	30,740
N. J.	38.7	41.0	44.0	966	738	704
Pa.	43.4	42.5	54.0	29,116	25,542	31,806
Ohio	49.6	58.0	66.0	49,635	48,314	51,150
Ind.	45.3	55.0	61.0	38,188	33,275	31,354
Ill.	48.4	53.0	57.0	102,079	80,560	80,598
Mich.	46.0	49.0	49.0	41,353	36,946	36,211
Wis.	54.0	57.0	54.0	132,114	127,053	117,936
Minn.	47.2	45.5	50.0	177,999	147,192	161,750
Iowa	43.3	43.0	44.0	187,603	129,516	121,924
Mo.	32.1	29.0	41.0	20,446	9,164	14,268
N. Dak.	30.8	52.0	37.0	54,677	98,072	70,485
S. Dak.	33.8	41.0	34.0	94,034	106,190	87,176
Nebr.	32.2	33.0	29.0	41,536	32,043	28,159
Kans.	29.1	22.5	30.0	19,063	7,898	10,740
Del.	38.8	47.0	42.0	244	282	210
Md.	40.7	43.0	49.0	2,182	2,150	2,058
Va.	37.6	38.0	30.0	3,899	3,078	1,740
W. Va.	37.8	41.0	43.0	998	984	1,032
N. C.	34.4	37.5	31.0	1,084	8,550	5,580
S. C.	31.5	33.0	32.0	10,351	6,567	5,728
Ga.	35.7	40.0	36.0	8,417	5,560	5,112
Fla.	29.6	33.0	33.0	514	495	368
Ky.	32.8	34.0	37.0	1,746	1,462	1,480
Tenn.	32.6	33.0	35.5	4,166	2,805	2,414
Ala.	32.9	34.0	31.0	2,938	2,822	1,860
Miss.	40.2	39.0	28.0	8,077	5,148	2,100
Ark.	37.7	46.0	40.0	6,386	4,876	2,120
La.	31.7	34.0	34.0	1,685	1,292	1,020
Okla.	26.7	18.5	23.0	15,527	5,902	5,060
Texas	25.4	21.5	20.5	30,406	15,932	14,576
Mont.	33.5	41.0	41.0	7,909	10,783	10,250
Idaho	46.7	54.0	55.0	7,850	7,614	7,425
Wyo.	34.2	39.0	40.0	3,472	3,666	3,680
Colo.	36.6	41.0	34.0	5,045	5,002	3,400
N. Mex.	33.8	33.0	35.0	412	297	280
Ariz.	45.8	52.0	50.0	378	364	350
Utah	47.5	54.0	54.0	1,373	1,404	1,242
Nev.	43.6	46.0	46.0	140	138	138
Wash.	44.5	52.0	54.0	6,633	5,460	5,238
Oreg.	37.7	51.0	49.0	8,750	8,619	8,134
Calif.	34.0	40.0	36.0	6,004	6,120	4,644
U. S.	41.2	45.0	44.4	1,182,012	1,031,743	975,068

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	18.4	18.0	19.0	67	72	57
N.J.	22.5	24.5	23.0	769	1,102	1,150
Pa.	20.9	21.0	22.0	191	189	176
Ohio	25.3	25.5	27.5	38,153	46,104	49,775
Ind.	26.5	28.0	30.0	62,759	77,308	84,480
Ill.	26.8	28.5	29.0	135,694	158,888	163,299
Mich.	23.1	22.5	23.0	5,884	7,898	7,912
Wis.	17.1	18.0	17.5	1,792	1,818	1,802
Minn.	20.1	19.5	23.5	49,119	44,733	56,729
Iowa	26.6	27.0	28.0	76,376	91,935	101,052
Mo.	23.0	22.5	23.0	51,035	62,640	65,136
N.Dak.	14.2	13.5	17.0	2,831	756	2,584
S.Dak.	15.0	20.5	20.0	2,316	2,480	2,720
Nebr.	26.5	27.0	24.0	5,042	8,370	7,728
Kans.	19.5	18.0	15.5	9,710	16,452	13,748
Del.	22.3	19.0	20.0	3,881	4,123	4,140
Md.	23.9	20.5	21.0	4,948	5,740	5,670
Va.	20.8	20.5	16.0	6,250	7,974	6,352
N.C.	22.0	24.0	24.0	10,593	13,392	14,472
S.C.	18.3	19.0	18.0	8,409	12,160	12,672
Ga.	15.7	16.0	17.0	1,149	1,280	1,377
Fla.	25.0	25.0	25.0	914	975	1,075
Ky.	22.6	24.0	25.0	4,042	5,256	5,750
Tenn.	22.7	22.5	23.0	7,848	10,418	11,707
Ala.	22.4	20.5	23.0	2,958	3,054	3,496
Miss.	21.9	20.0	23.0	19,686	22,560	29,831
Ark.	21.7	21.5	21.0	46,355	58,200	61,404
La.	22.9	22.0	25.0	4,157	4,818	6,750
Okla.	18.9	16.5	13.5	1,722	2,822	2,322
Texas	26.6	28.0	29.0	1,641	1,680	2,842
U.S.	23.9	24.2	25.0	566,289	675,197	728,208

RICE

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	3,300	3,500	4,400	128	161	211
Miss.	2,990	3,200	3,500	1,204	1,568	1,715
Ark.	3,295	3,775	4,050	12,040	15,930	17,091
La.	2,790	3,050	3,200	12,174	15,494	16,256
Texas	3,085	3,450	3,700	12,135	15,801	16,946
Calif.	4,595	4,800	4,500	12,344	15,504	14,535
U.S.	3,317	3,653	3,783	50,026	64,458	66,754

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Prelim-	Average	1962	Prelim-
	1957-61	1963	inary	1957-61	1962	1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
N.Y.	36.8	35.0	37.0	1,224	665	592
N.J.	44.0	50.0	37.0	1,076	1,050	777
Pa.	38.6	38.0	37.5	7,412	6,992	6,825
Ohio	37.0	36.0	39.0	2,528	1,620	1,365
Ind.	31.9	34.0	35.0	2,002	1,258	980
Ill.	29.6	31.0	35.0	2,616	1,705	1,155
Mich.	36.4	38.0	38.0	2,783	2,356	1,710
Wis.	40.7	40.0	43.0	1,577	1,200	1,204
Minn.	30.7	26.0	35.0	27,407	19,864	25,410
Iowa.	35.6	38.0	36.0	1,020	570	288
Mo.	29.3	26.0	30.0	6,284	2,626	2,280
N.Dak.	22.6	35.0	29.0	78,309	99,365	93,032
S.Dak.	24.2	27.0	25.0	12,108	11,043	8,700
Nebr.	27.4	26.0	20.0	6,752	4,160	3,200
Kans.	26.5	19.0	18.0	20,366	13,091	5,454
Del.	37.3	41.0	38.0	553	574	494
Md.	38.2	38.0	38.0	3,358	3,458	3,496
Va.	38.0	36.5	28.0	4,392	4,088	2,660
W.Va.	36.9	35.0	33.0	412	350	363
N.C.	34.3	34.0	35.0	2,311	2,176	2,275
S.C.	30.6	30.0	32.5	970	660	780
Ga.	31.5	34.0	33.0	322	408	528
Ky.	30.5	31.0	32.0	2,452	1,643	1,664
Tenn.	24.4	25.0	25.0	1,178	875	775
Ark.	25.3	28.0	27.0	580	784	486
Okla.	23.6	16.5	18.0	14,513	9,026	7,182
Texas	23.2	17.0	21.0	8,564	3,859	4,200
Mont.	25.9	30.5	32.0	43,354	54,961	49,600
Idaho	33.2	41.0	43.0	19,458	26,568	26,746
Wyo.	34.0	37.0	34.0	3,625	4,144	3,808
Colo.	31.3	30.0	25.0	16,396	13,530	9,475
N.Mex.	39.6	46.0	44.0	1,307	1,702	1,540
Ariz.	64.6	65.0	66.0	9,605	7,800	9,900
Utah	44.2	52.0	50.0	7,044	8,060	7,350
Nev.	40.3	50.0	46.0	488	650	552
Wash.	38.3	44.0	39.0	27,377	26,708	26,052
Oreg.	35.3	43.0	40.0	18,909	16,856	16,160
Calif.	43.8	50.0	46.0	73,136	73,050	66,516
U.S.	30.4	34.5	33.6	433,898	429,495	395,574

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average	harvest	1962	1957-61	1962	1957-61	1962	cated	1963
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	: 21	: 11	: 8	55.6	60.0	60.0	1,135	660	480
Ill.	: 14	: 7	: 6	55.4	56.0	58.0	794	392	348
Iowa	: 136	: 15	: 10	53.4	65.0	60.0	6,862	975	600
Mo.	: 465	: 177	: 212	44.2	45.0	46.0	20,335	7,965	9,752
S. Dak.	: 193	: 115	: 138	30.1	42.0	42.0	5,796	4,830	5,796
Nebr.	: 1,601	: 1,540	: 1,802	46.1	65.0	52.0	73,178	100,100	93,704
Kans.	: 4,214	: 2,960	: 3,404	33.6	43.5	35.0	135,151	128,760	119,140
Va.	: 9	: 7	: 6	34.1	34.0	26.0	290	238	156
N. C.	: 78	: 51	: 60	33.5	37.0	34.0	2,583	1,887	2,040
S. C.	: 10	: 6	: 7	23.6	23.0	25.0	235	138	175
Ga.	: 27	: 10	: 15	23.8	24.0	27.0	645	240	405
Ky.	: 28	: 10	: 9	44.8	48.0	52.0	1,223	480	468
Tenn.	: 45	: 20	: 19	33.2	35.0	40.0	1,427	700	760
Ala.	: 25	: 10	: 13	23.8	24.0	27.0	578	240	351
Miss.	: 30	: 6	: 10	32.6	30.0	35.0	931	180	350
Ark.	: 63	: 12	: 10	27.2	28.0	22.0	1,751	336	220
La.	: 9	: 4	: 7	26.2	25.0	28.0	243	100	196
Okla.	: 770	: 658	: 665	25.5	30.0	25.0	19,005	19,740	16,625
Texas	: 6,840	: 5,154	: 5,669	36.9	39.0	40.0	248,304	201,006	226,760
Colo.	: 475	: 278	: 211	24.5	34.0	27.0	11,053	9,452	5,597
N. Mex.	: 234	: 188	: 224	35.3	54.0	55.0	8,034	10,152	12,320
Ariz.	: 109	: 98	: 104	57.1	62.0	63.0	6,222	6,076	6,552
Calif.	: 236	: 210	: 214	63.3	69.0	70.0	14,896	14,490	14,980
U. S.	: 15,631	: 11,547	: 12,823	36.7	44.1	40.4	560,669	509,137	517,875

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	1962	Preliminary
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	: 624	: 830	: 800	340	200	300
Kans.	: 321	: 300	: 250	500	300	200
Okla.	: 397	: 410	: 435	9,660	7,600	8,700
Texas	: 342	: 300	: 280	6,200	3,800	2,800
Colo.	: 275	: 300	: 235	7,320	8,400	6,700
N. Mex.	: 302	: 310	: 350	6,380	5,900	7,700
U. S.	: 331	: 330	: 323	30,400	26,200	26,400

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1963

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	ALL HAY				PASTURE			
	Yield per acre		Production		Condition		September 1	
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated: 1957-61	Average 1962	Indicated: 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.23	1.18	1.17	605	537	513	84	86
N.H.	1.38	1.42	1.28	281	250	221	84	79
Vt.	1.58	1.55	1.59	1,175	1,096	1,127	82	82
Mass.	1.72	1.64	1.67	388	342	339	77	61
R.I.	1.83	1.86	1.95	38	39	39	75	56
Conn.	1.82	1.66	1.77	334	283	291	80	64
N.Y.	1.89	1.59	1.92	5,688	4,620	5,654	76	61
N.J.	2.06	1.82	1.84	418	352	357	72	65
Pa.	1.78	1.22	1.54	3,782	2,518	3,186	73	44
Ohio	1.78	1.66	1.69	3,616	3,142	3,153	83	54
Ind.	1.80	1.89	1.85	2,582	2,496	2,384	88	75
Ill.	2.08	2.14	1.88	4,671	4,376	3,691	88	73
Mich.	1.74	1.83	1.80	3,254	3,202	3,096	82	72
Wis.	2.32	2.74	2.10	8,948	10,781	8,291	77	79
Minn.	1.98	2.31	2.10	7,206	8,461	7,575	76	87
Iowa	2.25	2.32	2.10	8,058	8,295	7,062	90	87
Mo.	1.59	1.46	1.50	4,742	4,286	4,239	80	43
N.Dak.	.97	1.42	1.16	3,820	5,266	4,130	59	91
S.Dak.	.97	1.36	1.10	4,876	6,493	5,277	64	92
Nebr.	1.34	1.44	1.17	6,786	7,222	5,890	82	91
Kans.	1.96	2.03	1.51	4,166	4,509	3,426	83	82
Del.	1.67	1.49	1.39	77	61	57	74	63
Md.	1.88	1.49	1.41	768	563	532	74	46
Va.	1.48	1.60	.76	1,826	1,969	905	80	81
W.Va.	1.40	1.28	1.27	926	819	813	79	69
N.C.	1.20	1.17	1.08	1,010	810	757	86	79
S.C.	1.12	1.19	1.12	419	355	352	80	70
Ga.	1.22	1.34	1.53	596	589	704	80	75
Fla.	1.53	1.61	1.46	158	153	145	86	81
Ky.	1.50	1.48	1.54	2,484	2,393	2,505	87	63
Tenn.	1.32	1.26	1.35	1,815	1,579	1,796	86	56
Ala.	1.13	1.08	1.22	617	501	563	80	65
Miss.	1.36	1.25	1.34	887	718	787	83	64
Ark.	1.31	1.22	1.03	984	858	708	86	58
La.	1.47	1.39	1.40	566	504	522	85	51
Okla.	1.49	1.58	1.23	1,988	2,282	1,772	86	72
Texas	1.26	1.23	1.07	2,177	2,278	1,893	78	60
Mont.	1.32	1.46	1.48	2,901	3,488	3,374	68	91
Idaho	2.52	2.50	2.61	3,062	3,071	3,262	83	89
Wyo.	1.28	1.32	1.33	1,436	1,563	1,546	76	91
Colo.	1.84	1.86	1.63	2,749	3,030	2,637	78	82
N.Mex.	2.88	3.51	3.08	633	796	715	81	68
Ariz.	4.06	4.31	4.28	1,076	1,108	997	84	81
Utah	2.37	2.41	2.39	1,350	1,371	1,369	72	85
Nev.	1.76	1.89	1.95	581	657	650	80	92
Wash.	2.15	2.19	2.19	1,745	1,786	1,825	71	89
Oreg.	1.93	1.96	2.10	1,882	1,927	2,133	78	85
Calif.	3.70	3.85	3.86	7,089	7,239	7,347	78	79
U.S.	1.71	1.80	1.66	117,235	121,034	110,607	80	72

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.78	1.85	1.80	14	17	16
N. H.	1.98	2.15	1.95	26	28	23
Vt.	2.08	1.95	2.05	218	226	242
Mass.	2.23	2.15	2.15	84	73	73
R. I.	2.32	2.40	2.45	10	12	12
Conn.	2.37	2.25	2.35	112	90	89
N. Y.	2.32	2.05	2.35	2,266	2,157	2,620
N. J.	2.56	2.30	2.30	240	205	207
Pa.	2.17	1.45	1.80	1,605	1,118	1,444
Ohio	2.03	1.90	1.90	1,654	1,505	1,535
Ind.	2.13	2.20	2.15	1,323	1,239	1,247
Ill.	2.44	2.55	2.20	2,957	2,716	2,319
Mich.	1.89	2.00	1.95	2,453	2,470	2,457
Wis.	2.51	2.90	2.20	6,644	8,494	6,574
Minn.	2.37	2.75	2.40	5,423	6,757	5,957
Iowa	2.50	2.60	2.30	5,904	5,691	5,085
Mo.	2.71	2.50	2.50	1,693	1,628	1,742
N. Dak.	1.24	1.80	1.50	1,782	2,520	1,953
S. Dak.	1.33	1.90	1.50	2,912	3,975	3,232
Nebr.	2.23	2.40	1.90	4,291	4,394	3,618
Kans.	2.45	2.75	2.00	2,887	3,179	2,382
Del.	2.60	2.10	2.10	15	13	13
Md.	2.75	2.10	2.10	280	193	193
Va.	2.50	2.65	1.20	650	662	288
W. Va.	1.85	1.70	1.65	246	216	208
N. C.	2.14	2.20	2.05	143	90	78
Ga.	2.00	2.00	2.20	44	32	37
Ky.	2.28	2.30	2.30	704	759	782
Tenn.	2.09	2.00	2.10	386	354	368
Ala.	2.05	1.80	2.10	39	29	29
Miss.	2.16	2.20	2.40	23	20	24
Ark.	2.34	2.60	2.00	94	109	90
Ia.	2.16	1.90	1.80	36	30	27
Okla.	2.29	2.60	1.80	805	1,087	767
Texas	2.42	2.85	2.40	444	442	259
Mont.	1.79	1.95	1.95	1,786	1,983	1,923
Idaho	2.87	2.80	2.95	2,689	2,685	2,859
Wyo.	1.76	1.90	1.85	835	889	857
Colo.	2.35	2.45	2.10	1,955	2,092	1,722
N. Mex.	3.64	4.60	4.00	560	718	632
Ariz.	4.58	4.80	4.80	972	1,008	907
Utah	2.68	2.70	2.70	1,175	1,196	1,196
Nev.	2.96	3.30	3.30	356	403	396
Wash.	2.53	2.60	2.60	1,057	1,110	1,110
Oreg.	2.86	2.85	3.05	942	1,026	1,132
Calif.	5.03	5.20	5.10	5,882	6,011	5,957
U. S.	2.35	2.53	2.26	66,615	71,651	64,681

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Preliminary 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.31	1.25	1.25	489	418	401
N.H.	1.45	1.50	1.35	193	160	142
Vt.	1.61	1.60	1.65	688	613	619
Mass.	1.69	1.60	1.65	239	210	210
R.I.	1.80	1.80	1.90	21	20	19
Conn.	1.75	1.55	1.70	159	140	148
N.Y.	1.73	1.35	1.70	2,898	2,036	2,538
N.J.	1.76	1.50	1.55	131	105	108
Pa.	1.60	1.10	1.40	2,035	1,288	1,607
Ohio	1.63	1.50	1.55	1,873	1,564	1,552
Ind.	1.58	1.70	1.65	1,062	1,069	975
Ill.	1.74	1.75	1.55	1,500	1,517	1,249
Mich.	1.43	1.45	1.40	747	676	587
Wis.	1.95	2.35	1.85	2,117	2,117	1,567
Minn.	1.51	1.70	1.65	889	904	878
Iowa	1.79	1.90	1.75	2,020	2,466	1,839
Mo.	1.35	1.20	1.20	1,358	1,675	1,441
Nebr.	1.44	1.55	1.20	68	102	84
Kans.	1.64	1.50	1.25	114	156	125
Del.	1.66	1.50	1.30	34	30	25
Md.	1.65	1.30	1.20	365	276	252
Va.	1.37	1.45	.65	593	700	298
W.Va.	1.35	1.20	1.20	472	409	413
N.C.	1.25	1.20	1.20	178	182	192
Ky.	1.39	1.35	1.45	645	629	683
Tenn.	1.25	1.15	1.30	275	270	317
Ala.	1.09	.95	1.15	38	30	38
Miss.	1.34	1.20	1.35	85	70	74
Ark.	1.31	1.15	.85	95	106	72
Mont.	1.26	1.45	1.45	345	392	407
Idaho	1.44	1.55	1.50	187	183	186
Wyo.	1.10	1.20	1.25	151	156	164
Colo.	1.40	1.50	1.40	312	390	350
N.Mex.	1.29	1.30	1.25	15	20	18
Utah	1.56	1.60	1.50	73	69	66
Nev.	1.24	1.25	1.40	55	60	67
Wash.	1.99	1.95	2.00	452	447	476
Oreg.	1.81	1.80	1.85	341	331	364
U. S.	1.59	1.52	1.49	23,354	21,986	20,551

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	: 1962	Indicated	Average	: 1962	Indicated
	: 1957-61	: 1963	: 1957-61	: 1962	: 1963	: 1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.39	1.25	1.35	96	72	74
Ill.	1.23	1.20	1.15	83	40	34
Mo.	1.21	1.10	1.10	923	344	330
Kans.	1.33	1.20	1.00	54	46	42
Del.	1.40	1.10	1.10	17	10	11
Md.	1.38	1.15	1.10	60	41	40
Va.	1.08	1.15	.45	279	248	86
W.Va.	1.10	1.10	1.05	13	10	9
N.C.	1.13	1.05	.90	327	216	180
S.C.	1.07	.95	1.00	104	44	45
Ga.	1.08	1.10	1.30	82	55	65
Ky.	1.28	1.20	1.25	790	677	691
Tenn.	1.18	1.10	1.20	719	521	620
Ala.	1.08	.95	1.15	92	37	54
Miss.	1.40	1.25	1.40	223	162	200
Ark.	1.33	1.15	1.05	352	239	210
La.	1.59	1.55	1.55	91	67	64
Oklahoma	1.24	1.30	1.00	96	113	90
U. S.	1.23	1.15	1.11	4,402	2,942	2,845

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	: 1962	Preliminary	Average	: 1962	Preliminary
	: 1957-61	: 1963	: 1957-61	: 1962	: 1963	: 1963
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	1.35	1.40	1.25	47	35	29
Minn.	1.16	1.20	1.20	550	479	464
Mo.	1.23	1.00	1.05	206	173	178
N. Dak.	.78	1.10	.90	1,418	1,862	1,570
S. Dak.	.67	.90	.75	1,647	2,074	1,729
Nebr.	.77	.85	.70	2,238	2,456	1,982
Kans.	1.28	1.15	.85	791	768	557
Ark.	1.18	1.00	.80	135	113	90
Okl.	1.26	1.15	.95	484	477	394
Texas	1.22	1.10	.90	352	332	258
Mont.	.84	.95	.95	464	633	569
Idaho	1.16	1.25	1.30	123	129	133
Wyo.	.88	.85	.90	331	377	388
Colo.	1.04	1.00	1.00	303	300	291
N. Mex.	.86	.90	.80	18	16	14
Utah	1.14	1.20	1.20	76	78	78
Nev.	.97	1.05	1.10	149	168	165
Wash.	1.30	1.20	1.25	53	52	54
Oreg.	1.17	1.10	1.30	300	248	309
Calif.	1.21	1.25	1.40	130	129	147
U. S.	.88	.98	.86	9,815	10,899	9,399

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	: 1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	: 1962	Indicated 1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,202	1,300	1,280	1,173	1,274	1,152
Michigan	1,105	1,300	1,350	5,751	7,527	7,898
Total N. E.	1,123	1,300	1,341	6,943	8,801	9,050
Nebraska	1,640	1,250	1,700	1,160	1,012	1,462
Montana	1,642	1,730	1,650	216	225	214
Idaho	1,834	1,840	1,750	2,419	2,300	2,100
Wyoming	1,538	1,180	1,500	998	602	765
Washington	1,868	1,700	1,900	904	493	513
Total N. W.	1,734	1,549	1,702	5,697	4,632	5,054
Kansas	37980	1,000	1,000	80	170	110
Colorado	845	690	900	1,915	1,718	2,061
New Mexico	676	550	700	103	55	56
Utah	440	200	500	35	16	50
Total S. W.	825	690	883	2,142	1,959	2,277
California						
Large Lima	1,589	1,792	1,750	896	950	840
Baby Lima	1,785	1,737	1,800	407	521	540
Other	1,284	1,336	1,390	2,335	1,964	2,154
Total Calif.	1,392	1,493	1,517	3,639	3,435	3,534
United States	1,255	1,264	1,361	18,420	18,827	19,915

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

3/ 1960-61 average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	: 1962	Preliminary 1963	Average 1957-61	: 1962	Preliminary 1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	1,030	620	1,050	56	19	63
N. Dak.	1,210	1,140	1,200	68	34	60
Idaho	1,176	1,390	1,540	1,210	1,821	1,940
Colo.	936	1,100	1,100	101	77	66
Wash.	1,236	1,580	1,450	1,969	2,812	2,712
Oreg.	1,260	1,150	1,200	165	184	168
U. S.	1,202	1,464	1,456	3,611	4,947	5,009

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,962	2,250	1,900	205,292	234,000	197,600
N. C.	1,742	2,000	1,850	309,328	352,000	325,600
Total (Va.- N. C. area)	1,818	2,093	1,869	515,995	586,000	523,200
S. C.	1,027	1,250	1,200	11,916	13,750	13,200
Ga.	1,126	1,160	1,400	552,640	547,520	660,800
Fla.	1,072	1,320	1,300	52,752	63,360	61,100
Ala.	947	1,005	1,200	188,571	195,975	231,600
Miss.	425	450	475	2,375	2,250	1,900
Total (S. E. area)	1,069	1,126	1,332	808,254	822,855	968,600
Okla.	1,144	1,415	1,300	130,696	162,725	149,500
Texas	709	800	750	204,783	222,400	204,000
N. Mex.	1,856	2,120	2,000	11,973	15,900	14,600
Total (S. W. area)	847	1,001	934	348,442	401,025	368,100
U. S.	1,152	1,282	1,327	1,672,671	1,809,880	1,859,900

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	14.9	16.0	15.0	74	64	60
Minn.	11.1	10.0	12.0	5,949	5,480	7,164
Iowa	17.0	18.0	15.0	223	144	150
N. Dak.	6.5	12.0	9.0	13,469	18,912	15,741
S. Dak.	8.6	10.5	10.0	5,358	6,058	6,000
Texas	10.1	7.5	5.0	729	188	635
Mont.	6.4	10.0	9.5	197	210	399
Calif.	36.5	28.0	37.0	1,235	896	407
U. S.	8.1	11.4	9.7	27,268	31,952	30,556

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ohio	14.5	16.6	16.0	317	416	464
Mich.	15.3	16.3	16.0	1,088	1,081	1,248
Minn.	12.5	9.8	14.0	976	1,045	1,624
N. Dak.	12.7	10.4	13.0	504	560	663
S. Dak.	12.3	11.6	14.0	77	119	168
Nebr.	16.0	12.9	16.0	1,057	937	1,296
Kans.	16.1	17.3	16.5	144	242	314
Mont.	15.0	13.2	15.0	858	838	960
Idaho	20.2	19.1	19.5	1,915	2,423	2,828
Wyo.	15.2	12.6	16.0	622	612	880
Colo.	16.8	16.0	16.0	2,484	2,724	2,848
Utah	15.9	18.1	18.0	466	434	450
Wash.	23.1	24.9	24.0	899	1,381	1,416
Oreg.	24.7	26.4	25.0	487	518	475
Calif. 1/	20.7	20.1	20.5	4,285	4,816	6,068
Other States	17.0	15.2	15.4	98	94	126
U. S.	17.4	16.5	17.7	16,359	18,240	21,828

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Florida	37.2	35.6	34.0	1,695	4,161	5,236
Louisiana	22.4	20.9	26.0	5,997	5,936	8,398
Florida & Louisiana						
Hawaii 1/	24.5	25.2	28.6	7,692	10,097	13,634
Hawaii 1/	86.2	89.0	88.7	9,008	9,995	9,846
U. S. 1/	40.1	39.2	39.9	16,700	20,092	23,480

1/ Averages do not include cane used for seed in Hawaii in 1957 and 1958.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1963

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type		Type	Average 1957-61	Yield per acre	Production	
		No.	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	Indicated 1963
				Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:						
Va.	:11	1,568	1,760	1,450	107,552	101,500
N. C.	:11	1,535	1,860	1,650	268,594	296,650
Total Old and Middle Belts	:11	1,545	1,832	1,594	376,146	400,150
Eastern North Carolina Belt	:12	1,753	1,825	2,000	386,484	444,000
N. C.	:13	1,771	2,250	2,150	97,454	119,325
S. C.	:13	1,776	2,265	2,150	140,393	190,260
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	:13	1,774	2,259	2,150	237,847	320,760
Ga.	:14	1,626	1,975	2,025	108,195	146,150
Fla.	:14	1,535	1,960	1,850	19,835	29,008
Ala.	:14	1,365	1,720	1,650	549	808
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	:14	1,610	1,971	1,994	128,579	169,655
Total All Flue-cured Types	:11-14	1,666	1,930	1,882	1,129,056	1,408,448
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia Belt	:21	1,294	1,255	1,050	9,339	9,538
Ky.	:22	1,361	1,450	1,575	8,299	9,425
Tenn.	:22	1,576	1,630	1,800	21,963	22,820
Total Eastern District	:22	1,511	1,573	1,729	30,262	32,245
Ky.	:23	1,330	1,550	1,550	7,793	10,230
Tenn.	:23	1,356	1,530	1,600	1,678	2,142
Total Western District	:23	1,334	1,546	1,559	9,471	12,372
Total All Fire-cured Types	:21-23	1,429	1,500	1,550	49,073	54,155
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:						
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	:31	1,541	1,995	1,900	14,308	19,950
Ind.	:31	1,661	2,120	2,000	11,820	16,748
Mo.	:31	1,502	1,955	1,800	4,375	6,256
Va.	:31	2,038	2,210	2,150	21,508	26,741
W. Va.	:31	1,431	1,695	1,550	3,462	4,746
N. C.	:31	2,013	2,185	2,100	19,583	24,035
Ky.	:31	1,623	2,030	2,050	328,519	454,720
Tenn.	:31	1,683	1,795	1,950	100,623	120,265
Total Burley Belt	:31	-	-	-	504,199	-
Southern Maryland Belt	:32	-	1,657	1,992	2,023	674,658
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	-	1,576	1,879	1,894	714,083
					539,054	55,783

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1957-61	Indicated 1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production 1963
					Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
3B Dark Air-cured Ky.	35	1,435	1,630	1,650	9,964	11,573	11,880
Tenn.	35	1,495	1,600	1,700	3,109	3,360	3,570
Total One Sucker Belt	35	1,449	1,623	1,661	13,073	14,933	15,450
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,315	1,610	1,625	5,749	7,567	7,962
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,056	1,040	800	2,144	2,288	1,840
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,359	1,540	1,530	20,966	24,788	25,252
CLASS 4, CIGAR-FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,654	1,800	1,750	50,366	55,800	50,750
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,415	1,760	1,600	5,648	7,392	6,400
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,630	1,795	1,732	56,014	63,192	57,150
CLASS 5, CIGAR-BINDER:							
Connecticut-Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,754	1,880	1,750	3,985	2,820	2,800
Mass.	52	2,002	2,090	2,025	2,273	1,861	1,620
Conn.	52	1,902	2,150	2,025	494	494	364
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,984	2,102	2,024	2,767	2,375	1,984
Total Conn. Valley Binder	51-52	1,839	1,975	1,854	6,752	5,195	4,784
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,643	1,770	1,700	8,674	8,673	7,990
Northern Wisconsin	55	1,542	1,520	1,450	12,506	10,944	10,150
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	1,582	1,621	1,550	21,181	19,617	18,140
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,637	1,684	1,605	27,933	24,812	22,924
CLASS 6, CIGAR-WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,396	1,630	1,550	2,687	3,423	3,100
Conn.	61	1,368	1,460	1,450	8,315	8,468	8,410
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,375	1,505	1,476	11,001	11,891	11,510
Ga.	62	1,400	1,380	1,325	1,686	1,794	1,458
Fla.	62	1,404	1,410	1,325	6,203	5,640	5,300
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,403	1,403	1,325	7,888	7,434	6,758
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,388	1,464	1,416	18,890	19,325	18,268
Total Cigar Types	41-62	1,580	1,700	1,634	1Q2,836	102,329	98,342
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	720	720	720	204	252	200
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	All	1,623	1,884	1,858	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,202,057

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/				Indicated 1963 bushels
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		
Eastern States:					
Maine	: 1,694	2,000	1,900	1,900	
New Hampshire	: 1,414	1,450	1,400	1,500	
Vermont	: 948	950	1,200	1,200	
Massachusetts	: 2,824	3,150	2,900	2,900	
Rhode Island	: 178	200	180	140	
Connecticut	: 1,326	1,450	1,220	1,350	
New York	: 19,920	24,100	22,300	21,500	
New Jersey	: 2,880	2,600	2,800	2,600	
Pennsylvania	: 8,640	9,800	9,400	8,500	
Delaware	: 312	300	280	280	
Maryland	: 1,416	1,600	1,350	1,400	
Virginia	: 10,160	10,500	9,650	8,500	
West Virginia	: 5,380	5,500	5,200	5,000	
North Carolina	: 2,070	2,300	2,700	2,600	
Total Eastern States	: 59,162	65,900	62,480	59,370	
Central States:					
Ohio	: 3,460	3,500	3,700	2,100	
Indiana	: 1,748	1,350	1,850	1,085	
Illinois	: 2,308	2,500	2,100	2,000	
Michigan	: 12,780	16,000	13,000	11,500	
Wisconsin	: 1,536	1,800	1,400	1,400	
Minnesota	: 333	370	380	295	
Iowa	: 258	350	260	288	
Missouri	: 1,158	1,400	1,250	1,200	
Kansas	: 230	240	180	150	
Kentucky	: 345	290	375	265	
Tennessee	: 340	270	400	220	
Arkansas	: 190	180	225	200	
Total Central States	: 324,735	28,250	25,120	20,703	
Western States:					
Montana	: 42	40	25	40	
Idaho	: 1,162	1,150	1,000	1,250	
Colorado	: 1,080	1,500	1,300	1,150	
New Mexico	: 553	625	570	480	
Utah	: 312	200	430	390	
Washington	: 23,080	16,900	21,400	27,600	
Oregon	: 2,092	1,700	2,200	2,400	
California	: 9,516	10,300	10,900	8,800	
Total Western States	: 37,837	32,415	37,825	42,110	
United States	: 121,734	126,565	125,425	122,185	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961-New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98; Wisconsin, 126; 1962-Wisconsin, 28; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 10; New Mexico, 27.

3/ The 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			Indicated 1963 1,000 bushels 24
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	
	1,000 bushels 16	1,000 bushels 14	1,000 bushels 34	
W. H.				
Mass.	105	95	140	125
R. I.	11	9	10	13
Conn.	135	120	160	130
N. Y.	659	725	550	520
N. J.	2,240	1,700	2,300	2,000
Pa.	2,660	2,400	2,600	2,000
Ohio	924	950	700	50
Ind.	424	400	100	10
Ill.	842	870	650	140
Mich.	3,380	3,450	1,600	2,000
Mo.	439	500	350	250
Kans.	138	135	95	45
Del.	49	35	45	45
Md.	467	420	2/450	350
Va.	1,546	1,500	1,500	1,000
W. Va.	710	750	700	450
N. C.	1,350	1,500	1,400	1,500
S. C.	5,940	2/7,800	2/6,600	7,500
Ga.	4,340	2/5,200	2/4,500	5,000
Ky.	236	220	245	25
Tenn.	166	190	160	75
Ala.	1,025	1,400	900	1,200
Miss.	304	352	200	320
Ark.	1,686	1,500	1,020	1,750
La.	142	145	40	160
Okla.	144	100	50	110
Texas	680	650	220	750
Idaho	247	180	25	200
Colo.	1,634	2/1,900	2/1,800	450
Utah	352	210	310	140
Wash.	1,770	2/1,750	2/2,300	1,400
Oreg.	438	430	500	300
Calif., Freestone	12,468	12,543	12,918	12,918
Total Above	47,720	50,143	45,162	42,950
Calif.				
Clingstone 3/	24,410	2/27,752	2/30,627	30,127
U. S.	4/72,130	77,895	75,789	73,077

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1961-Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205; 1962-South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195; Utah, 15; Washington, 200.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1961-South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938; 1962-Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205; Colorado, 434; Washington, 220; California, Clingstone, 3,350.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1957-61, 585,800; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 723,000.

4/ U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Average 1957-61	Production 1/			Indicated 1963
		1961	1962	1963	
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Conn.	53	65	55	63	
N.Y.	625	750	630	720	
Pa.	118	115	120	100	
Mich.	1,296	1,550	1,500	1,250	
Texas	140	135	40	130	
Idaho	72	60	55	80	
Colo.	188	245	220	130	
Utah	222	120	2/ 220	315	
Wash.	4,276	4,750	4,370	5,000	
Oreg.	5,042	4,830	6,250	3,600	
Calif.	15,668	14,460	15,834	8,334	
U.S.	37,329	27,080	29,294	19,722	

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington, and Oregon

State	Average 1957-61	Production			Indicated 1963
		1961	1962	1963	
		Tons	Tons	Tons	
Wash., all	106,900	2/ 118,750	2/ 109,250	125,000	
Bartlett	72,000	2/ 84,250	2/ 78,000	90,000	
Other	34,900	34,500	31,250	35,000	
Oreg., all	126,050	2/ 120,750	2/ 156,250	90,000	
Bartlett	53,300	2/ 53,500	2/ 73,750	32,500	
Other	72,750	67,250	82,500	57,500	
Calif., all	376,000	347,000	380,000	200,000	
Bartlett	339,200	313,000	348,000	175,000	
Other	36,800	34,000	32,000	25,000	
3 States, all	608,950	586,500	645,500	415,000	
Bartlett	464,500	450,750	499,750	297,500	
Other	144,450	135,750	145,750	117,500	

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels. (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1962-Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels (850 tons).

3/ U.S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPEs

State	Average 1957-61	Production 1/			Indicated 1963
		1961	1962		
		Tons	Tons	Tons	
New York	100,800	124,000	107,000	100,000	
New Jersey	920	850	900	800	
Pennsylvania	30,000	40,000	34,500	25,000	
Ohio	14,520	16,500	17,500	6,000	
Michigan	50,700	33,000	68,000	35,000	
Iowa	920	700	550	450	
Missouri	4,040	4,300	4,100	2,700	
North Carolina	940	950	950	850	
South Carolina	2,100	3,100	2/4,000	4,000	
Georgia	1,150	1,200	1,000	1,250	
Arkansas	6,060	4,000	8,300	4,500	
Arizona	7,880	9,230	12,100	15,500	
Washington	49,820	50,200	52,000	70,000	
California, all	2,696,400	2,804,000	2,899,000	3,310,000	
Wine varieties	536,000	474,000	643,000	640,000	
Table varieties	508,200	445,000	578,000	620,000	
Raisin varieties	1,652,200	1,885,000	1,678,000	2,050,000	
Raisins 3/	198,800	228,000	190,000	---	
Not dried	857,000	973,000	918,000	---	
United States	4/ 2,968,636	3,092,030	3,209,900	3,576,050	

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1962 - South Carolina, 140.

2/ Includes 60 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1962.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

4/ U. S. totals for the 1957-61 average include production for States no longer estimated.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Indicated 1963 Tons
	Average 1957-61 Tons	1961 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	
<u>APRICOTS:</u>					
California	175,400	180,000	154,000	210,000	
Washington	12,000	2/ 8,500	2/ 10,100	8,200	
Utah	5,720	2,800	2,100	1,900	
United States	193,120	191,300	166,200	220,100	
<u>PLUMS:</u>					
Michigan	7,320	7,700	6,500	7,500	
California	80,800	2/ 87,000	2/ 84,000	103,000	
United States	88,120	94,700	90,500	110,500	
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
Idaho	18,960	20,500	16,700	20,000	
Washington	16,260	2/ 19,200	2/ 21,600	16,000	
Oregon	25,940	28,000	48,000	7,000	
California 3/	135,600	139,000	148,000	135,000	
United States	400,160	415,200	456,300	380,500	
<u>NECTARINES:</u>					
California	41,400	54,000	51,000	57,000	
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>					
Florida	6,960	6,100	11,700	13,000	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1961 - Washington, 200; California, 17,000; Prunes - 1962 Washington, 300. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1961 - 1,200; 1962 - 600; Plums, California, 1961 - 2,000; 1962 - 2000; Prunes, Washington, 1961 - 1,000; 1962 - 1,500. 3/ Dried basis. The drying rates is approximately 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Indicated 1963 Tons
	Average 1957-61 Tons	1961 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	
<u>ALMONDS:</u>					
California	51,900	66,400	48,000	70,000	
<u>FILBERTS:</u>					
Oregon	9,600	11,100	7,300	7,800	
Washington	572	660	480	350	
United States	10,172	11,760	7,780	8,150	
<u>WALNUTS:</u>					
California	66,700	61,200	77,000	77,000	
Oregon	4,960	6,300	2,900	4,200	
United States	71,660	67,500	79,900	81,200	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/		Production		Wild seedling pecans	
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,624	1,400	2,600	346	500	600
S. C.	4,442	300	6,500	958	100	1,500
Ga.	34,420	11,200	77,000	8,140	4,000	13,000
Fla.	1,880	2,000	3,500	1,300	1,600	2,000
Ala.	20,560	4,500	50,000	3,940	2,500	10,000
Miss.	6,480	2,900	12,500	7,800	3,100	15,500
Ark.	1,240	1,100	3,500	5,370	2,100	8,500
La.	3,400	2,300	3,000	16,920	2,200	24,000
Okla.	1,600	800	2,000	19,960	6,800	14,000
Texas	5,320	2,100	7,000	27,540	11,900	33,000
N. Mex.	5,600	7,400	4,000	---	---	---
U. S.	86,566	36,000	171,600	92,274	34,800	122,100

State	Production		
	All pecans	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,970	1,900	3,200
S. C.	5,400	400	8,000
Ga.	42,560	15,200	90,000
Fla.	3,180	3,600	5,500
Ala.	24,500	7,000	60,000
Miss.	14,280	5,000	28,000
Ark.	6,610	3,200	12,000
La.	20,320	4,500	27,000
Okla.	21,560	7,600	16,000
Texas	32,860	14,000	40,000
N. Mex.	5,600	7,400	4,000
U. S.	178,840	70,800	293,700

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

State	CRANBERRIES			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962 2/	Indicated 1963
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	595,600	472,000	778,000	630,000
N. J.	93,000	118,000	103,000	76,000
Wis.	395,000	462,000	360,000	428,000
Wash.	85,600	139,000	54,000	138,000
Oreg.	39,680	45,400	29,500	45,600
U. S.	1,208,800	1,236,400	1,324,500	1,317,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes cranberries dumped, used for charity, or used for experimental purposes under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, September 1 1/

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent			
	Average 1957-61	: 1962	: 1963		Average 1957-61	: 1962	: 1963	
ORANGES:								
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/								
Calif.	62	59	79	Fla., All	65	71	37	
Fla.				Seedless	67	71	40	
Temple	--	60	44	Other	62	70	31	
Other	--	75	38	Texas	71	2	2	
Texas	76	2	2	Ariz.	80	69	78	
Ariz.	73	58	82	Calif., All	72	65	78	
La.	77	3/	4	D. V.	79	67	82	
				Other	67	68	75	
VALENCIA:				U.S., All				
Calif.	69	69	76	Grapefruit	66	69	40	
Fla.	69	67	36	LEMONS:				
Texas	73	2	2	Calif.	68	64	72	
Ariz.	77	64	80	Ariz.	75	42	43	
				U.S. Lemons	68	63	71	
ALL ORANGES:				LIMES:				
Calif.	66	65	77	Fla.	65	100	84	
Fla.	69	70	37	TANGELOS:				
Texas	75	2	2	Fla.	4/67	65	45	
Ariz.	75	61	81	TANGERINES:				
La.	77	3/	4	Fla.	60	73	40	
U. S., All Oranges	68	68	45					

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January, 1962 freeze.

4/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1963

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH				Production					
Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested	Yield per harv.	acre	Indi- Average: 1957-61:	Indi- Average: 1962: 1957-61:				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>									
Fla.	13.6	7.2	8.2	127	185	160	1,757	1,332	1,312
Calif.	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220	3,042	2,828	2,640
Total	29.9	21.7	20.2	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	23.4	20.7	24.0	148	145	195	3,450	3,002	4,680
-Other	4.4	2.6	2.4	127	115	140	562	299	336
Texas	.6	1.1	1.8	95	120	100	64	132	180
Total	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>									
N. C.									
8. N.E. Counties	14.8	11.6	11.2	129	130	150	1,904	1,508	1,680
Other Counties	5.2	3.4	3.4	90	100	120	449	340	408
S. C.	6.1	3.4	3.5	86	70	90	528	238	315
Ga.	.8	.3	.3	64	65	65	52	20	20
Ala.-Baldwin	14.7	12.4	15.0	125	155	125	1,850	1,922	1,875
-Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	95	572	560	570
Miss.	5.3	3.4	3.2	51	50	50	262	170	160
Ark.	6.4	4.1	3.8	60	52	55	375	213	209
La.	5.0	3.8	4.3	48	57	40	241	217	172
Okla.	2.1	1.6	1.5	61	65	65	128	104	98
Texas	7.1	5.9	5.8	68	85	90	481	502	522
Ariz.	8.8	8.5	9.6	236	240	280	2,054	2,040	2,688
Calif.	55.1	43.3	45.7	303	320	335	16,626	13,856	15,310
Total	138.7	108.7	113.3	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>									
Mo.	5.7	5.0	5.0	87	85	85	492	425	425
Kans.	2.6	2.5	2.4	87	90	90	230	225	216
Del.	9.7	9.5	9.5	210	200	205	2,046	1,900	1,948
Md.	3.1	2.9	3.0	129	120	130	405	348	390
Va.-Eastern Shore	21.7	21.5	22.5	140	145	130	3,070	3,118	2,925
-Norfolk	2.0	.7	.6	101	100	100	186	70	60
-Other	4.8	4.0	3.6	65	80	55	314	320	198
N. C.	7.8	4.7	4.5	90	120	125	684	564	562
Ga.	1.3	.8	.8	47	48	50	61	38	40
Ky.	11.3	9.8	9.5	69	67	75	786	657	712
Tenn.	10.0	7.0	7.0	76	70	82	751	490	574
Texas	11.0	10.5	10.8	163	180	180	1,816	1,890	1,944
Calif.	10.0	8.8	8.0	295	300	340	2,928	2,640	2,720
Total	101.1	87.7	87.2	136.6	144.6	145.3	13,772	12,685	12,714
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>									
Mass.	2.1	2.0	1.9	193	200	200	414	400	380
R. I.	1.4	1.3	1.2	157	200	200	220	260	240
N. Y.-L. I.	13.0	9.0	8.5	242	275	260	3,123	2,475	2,210
N. J.	19.3	17.0	16.5	227	255	250	4,372	4,335	4,125
Pa.	4.0	3.3	3.3	182	175	185	732	578	610
Ohio	5.4	4.4	4.6	161	165	160	861	726	736
Ind.	3.4	3.9	4.1	162	190	130	544	741	533
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	87	90	85	271	279	264
Mich.	6.6	7.2	7.7	135	150	155	888	1,080	1,194
Wis.	20.5	20.0	20.0	160	195	165	3,264	3,900	3,300

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1963

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested Average: 1957-61 : 1962 : 1963	Yield per harv. : Indi- cated: 1962 : 1957-61 : 1963	acre : Indi- cated: 1962 : 1957-61 : 1963	Production : Indi- cated: 1962 : 1963
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
L.SUMMER-Cont.	acres	acres	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	6.0	6.6	146	145
Nebr.	4.0	3.8	136	125
Md.	1.9	1.4	88	95
Va.	3.4	2.8	73	80
W.Va.	9.8	8.0	69	65
N. C.	3.3	3.0	105	130
Idaho	10.8	11.2	12.5	230
Colo.	12.1	10.0	9.5	207
N. Mex.	2.8	3.3	2.0	171
Wash.	20.8	15.5	16.0	288
Oreg.	12.4	11.0	10.5	239
Calif.	10.0	8.6	8.1	284
Total	176.0	153.4	155.1	198.0
			215.5	215.5
			205.7	205.7
			34,810	34,810
			33,710	33,710
			31,900	31,900
FALL:				
Maine	144.0	147.0	147.0	249
N. H.	1.8	1.7	1.7	182
Vt.	2.5	2.4	2.2	172
Mass.	5.1	4.8	4.7	203
R. I.	4.2	4.2	4.0	234
Conn.	6.6	6.5	6.2	227
N. Y.-L. I.	33.7	31.5	28.5	247
-Upstate	42.4	43.0	44.0	201
Pa.	36.6	35.7	34.7	185
8 Eastern-Fall	276.9	276.8	273.0	230.3
			248.3	238.9
			63,784	63,784
			68,722	68,722
			65,227	65,227
Ohio	11.4	10.0	10.5	178
Ind.	4.6	4.7	4.0	221
Mich.	41.5	39.5	38.5	163
Wis.	30.9	30.0	32.0	173
Minn.	91.8	95.0	104.0	118
Iowa	4.1	3.5	3.5	123
N.Dak.	106.0	112.0	114.0	123
S.Dak.	7.2	5.8	5.7	82
Nebr.	11.4	8.9	8.9	174
9 Central-Fall	308.9	309.4	321.1	135.8
			148.9	148.9
			145.4	145.4
			42,085	42,085
			46,085	46,085
Mont.	8.3	7.8	7.9	155
Idaho	213.0	249.0	242.0	202
Wyo.	4.5	3.4	3.1	155
Colo.	45.4	47.5	45.5	213
Utah	9.3	9.0	8.0	165
Nev.	1.3	2.3	1.7	217
Wash.	17.4	23.5	21.0	270
Oreg.	25.1	26.0	25.0	245
Calif.	18.9	22.9	24.5	262
9 Western-Fall	343.3	391.4	378.7	210.6
			194.7	194.7
			207.0	207.0
			72,403	72,403
			76,218	76,218
Total	929.2	977.6	972.8	195.4
			195.6	195.6
U. S.	1,403.4	1,376.8	1,376.5	191.7
			193.8	193.8
			261,249	261,249
			268,097	268,097
			266,703	266,703

POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1964 CROP			Acreage planted		
Group and State:	Average 1958-62 planted	Acreage : Yield per acre :	Indicated : 1964 as per 1,000 planted acre:	1964	cent of 1963
	: acres	Cwt.	acres	acres	Percent
Winter:					
Florida	11.5	129	8.3	7.4	89
California	14.9	196	12.0	13.0	108
Total	26.4	166.2	20.3	20.4	100.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1963	1957-61	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
N.J.	92	125	110	1,352	1,750	1,430
Mo.	92	105	90	117	116	99
Kans.	78	90	70	95	126	98
Md.	134	145	135	572	580	540
Va.	101	127	85	1,836	2,667	1,785
N.C.	87	120	110	2,471	3,240	2,530
S.C.	56	63	60	657	567	540
Ga.	66	70	80	971	1,050	1,040
Fla.	47	45	45	99	81	76
Ky.	62	68	67	168	143	134
Tenn.	76	85	85	536	510	468
Ala.	54	55	55	682	522	495
Miss.	58	55	60	1,025	825	900
Ark.	68	68	70	315	286	294
La.	62	64	68	3,873	3,968	4,148
Oklahoma	63	60	50	109	96	60
Texas	67	85	65	1,173	1,530	975
N.Mex.	1/ 98	85	95	1/ 144	144	152
Calif.	81	85	90	892	808	837
U.S.	72.8	84.9	78.7	17,030	19,009	16,601

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1963	1957-61	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,768	1,940	1,760	5,601	6,596	7,040
Wash.	1,580	1,410	1,610	25,912	25,380	33,166
Oreg.	1,278	1,380	1,400	5,644	5,244	5,740
Calif.	1,453	1,710	1,550	7,658	7,011	6,355
U.S.	1,530	1,510	1,595	44,816	44,231	52,301

CROP PRODUCTION, September 1963

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

August Egg Production

State and division	Number of layers		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced		Jan.-Aug. incl. 1/ 1963
	on hand during Aug. 1962	1963	1962	1963	During August 1962	1963	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,440	3,849	1,767	1,801	61	69	528
N. H.	1,403	1,494	1,789	1,786	25	27	217
Vt.	732	720	1,882	1,854	13.8	13.3	107
Mass.	2,650	2,644	1,810	1,885	48	50	393
R. I.	356	374	1,736	1,792	6.2	6.7	51
Conn.	3,186	3,432	1,795	1,767	57	61	453
N. Y.	8,028	8,104	1,807	1,792	145	145	1,192
N. J.	9,628	9,459	1,637	1,662	158	157	1,255
Pa.	14,407	13,986	1,761	1,779	254	249	2,164
N. Atl.	43,830	44,562	1,752	1,766	768	778	6,360
Ohio	10,962	10,938	1,804	1,795	198	196	1,660
Ind.	9,753	9,459	1,798	1,823	175	172	1,363
Ill.	10,376	9,502	1,755	1,758	182	167	1,577
Mich.	5,936	5,576	1,770	1,835	105	102	904
Wis.	8,356	7,527	1,782	1,835	149	138	1,332
E. N. Cent.	45,383	43,002	1,783	1,802	809	775	7,035
Minn.	13,102	12,054	1,807	1,860	237	224	2,256
Iowa	18,317	16,318	1,789	1,801	328	294	3,142
Mo.	7,690	6,672	1,724	1,699	133	113	1,235
N. Dak.	2,001	1,966	1,634	1,593	33	31	305
S. Dak.	6,964	6,001	1,810	1,782	126	107	1,114
Nebr.	6,846	6,298	1,752	1,693	120	107	1,154
Kans.	4,922	4,411	1,674	1,618	82	71	778
W. N. Cent.	59,842	53,720	1,770	1,763	1,059	947	9,984
Del.	629	616	1,581	1,668	9.9	10.3	88
Md.	1,223	1,212	1,690	1,674	21	20	186
Va.	5,241	5,978	1,730	1,724	91	103	760
W. Va.	1,556	1,496	1,792	1,770	28	26	238
N. C.	10,677	10,689	1,748	1,773	187	190	1,528
S. C.	4,350	4,779	1,736	1,792	76	86	625
Ga.	11,913	14,036	1,714	1,730	204	243	1,707
Fla.	5,584	6,146	1,807	1,879	101	115	823
S. Atl.	41,173	41,952	1,744	1,764	718	793	5,955
Ky.	4,286	4,480	1,596	1,674	68	75	592
Tenn.	4,547	4,682	1,603	1,693	73	79	648
Ala.	8,089	9,520	1,755	1,817	142	173	1,107
Miss.	7,829	9,197	1,590	1,724	124	159	950
Ark.	7,100	8,895	1,696	1,705	120	152	1,041
La.	2,687	2,662	1,513	1,513	41	40	354
Okla.	2,624	2,410	1,600	1,544	42	37	396
Tex.	12,834	12,461	1,593	1,593	204	199	1,779
S. Cent.	49,995	54,307	1,628	1,683	814	914	6,577
Mont.	896	880	1,683	1,690	15	15	134
Idaho	1,118	1,108	1,863	1,844	21	20	176
Wyo.	262	256	1,761	1,748	4.6	4.5	39
Colo.	1,374	1,358	1,717	1,752	24	24	194
N. Mex.	761	764	1,752	1,829	13.3	14.0	106
Ariz.	742	774	1,680	1,705	12.5	13.2	107
Utah	1,262	1,254	1,854	1,903	23	24	203
Nev.	52	48	1,674	1,782	0.9	0.9	8
Wash.	4,676	4,602	1,906	1,903	89	88	708
Oreg.	2,465	2,464	1,897	1,863	47	46	389
Calif.	31,438	34,344	1,885	1,916	593	658	4,527
West.	45,046	47,852	1,871	1,898	843	908	6,591
48 States	285,270	287,895	1,757	1,777	5,011	5,115	42,803
Alaska	30	30	1,947	1,733	0.6	0.5	4
Hawaii	755	778	1,788	1,866	13.5	14.2	106
U. S.	286,055	288,703	1,757	1,777	5,025	5,130	42,913

T/ Cumulative State Totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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